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Gas Stocks Hit Low Point; Doubt 'Open City' Legality; Ration Book 3 Valid Soon

The World's Day—August 17, 1943

Boston: Gasoline Stocks Reported at Low Point

Gasoline stocks in New England are less than half what they were when pleasure driving was last permitted, says Emergency State Conservator Thomas F. Sullivan. [Page 2.]

Failure of fathers to respond as yet to new "work or fight" regulations brings advice from Government Employment Service to come early when the picking of war jobs is good instead of everyone waiting until nearly Oct. 1 and swamping shipyards and plants with more workers than they can train. [Page 2.]

Haverhill's Selective Service Board Number 76 welcomes statement of Col. Ralph M. Smith, State draft head, that he is carrying issue of resignation of Haverhill Board to President Roosevelt. [Page 2.]

Wage increases for 2,200 New England streetcar and bus employees, retroactive to Federal wage stabilization schedules, today were announced in Boston with the approval of the Regional War Labor Board. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Germans Doubt 'Open City' Legality

Rome cannot be viewed as an open city legally, said a German Radio broadcast because the Allies have not answered the Italian proposal. "No concrete and detailed definition of international law concerning the declaration of a town to be an open town is in existence," the radiocast stated, pointing out that the Hague conventions dealt only with undefended cities as "the problem of air bombardments had not been acute at that time."

Premier Nicholas Kallay of Hungary is said to have arrived in Berlin for talks with German leaders. Advices reaching London from Turkey indicate that the Hungarian Premier is facing a serious situation because of growing anti-Axis sentiment in this country.

A drastic decree by Premier Vidkun Quisling in Norway has forced the induction of thousands of Norwegian police into the armed forced and placed the country under virtual martial law

Gen. Charles de Gaulle announced today that 430 French officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, including 40 generals, had been relieved of active command on the grounds of their age.

Demands for peace and suppression of the monarchy have been made by the Italian Socialist Party in a proclamation accusing the King of "responsibility for Fascism and the war that has brought Italy to ruin."

Sixty thousand alarm clocks have arrived in London from the United States to provide British war workers with an article which they have not been able to purchase for a long time.

Washington: Ration Book 3 Valid Next Month

Ration Book No. 3 with its brown stamps goes into use Sept. 12 when Stamp A becomes valid for the purchase of meats, fats, oils, butter, and cheese. By Oct. 2 the brown coupons will completely replace the red stamps of Book 2. No change in point values has been announced. [First Page, Second Section.]

Harold L. Ickes, the Government's Coal Mine Administrator, has President Roosevelt's approval to order a 48-hour work week for any of the coal mines he has been administering since Government seizure. Secretary Ickes has estimated that 25,000,000 tons of coal were lost in the mine work stoppage last spring. [First Page, Second Section.]

The Third War Loan Drive, with a $15,000,000,000 goal, will be aided by Civilian Defense Workers who will serve as solicitors in the record campaign, it was announced by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

The Commerce Department reported that 48,725 private automobiles were registered in Canada's industrial transit plan at the end of June and were transporting 25 per cent of all war workers employed in the 1,500 participating establishments. Special gasoline rations are given owners of cars used in the plan

National: Green Sees Labor Unity Delayed

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said at the A. F. of L. executive council meeting in Chicago he does not think labor unity within the next six months is within the realm of possibility. He added that if the C. I. O. decided to accept a proposal made by the A. F. of L. in 1938, some headway might be gained. [First Page, Second Section.]

A $3,000,000 cargo vessel which will be converted into a troop carrier, the Marine Robin, built entirely by Negro labor at the Sun Shipbuilding Yards at Chester, Pa., was sponsored by Mrs. Anna Key Palmer, great granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner."

Americas: Brazil Considers Active Fighting

Gen. Enrico Gaspar Dutra, Brazil's Minister of War, who is en route to Washington accompanied by a group of Brazilian military officials, said on arrival at Miami, Fla., that his country is "considering seriously" the problem of sending troops to the fighting fronts. "Brazil, being one of the United Nations, does not want to be only symbolical and inexpressive," he declared.

Fernando Ortiz Rubio, son of one-time President Rubio of Mexico, has been sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for the killing of Gov. Alfredo Zarate Albarran of Mexico State. Payment of 77,160 pesos [about $15,000] indemnity to the widow was also ordered by Judge Enrique Garrido.

South Africa: Smuts Calls Special Caucus

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has called a special caucus meeting of his United Party for Aug. 30, a move which is interpreted as preparation for a visit by him to the United States, possibly next month.

New Wasp Slides Down Ways; Carrier Continues Proud Name

"Wasp," one of the most honored names in the history of warfare, quivered into new life today as the seventh American warship and second aircraft carrier to bear that name splashed into Fore River at Quincy.

Continuing the tradition of a Wasp in every major war in which this nation has participated, the 25,000-ton carrier was built to avenge the 14,700-ton predecessor also built at the Fore River yards of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Among the thousands of workmen-spectators who cheered the new craft as it slid down the ways were three young sons of two Navy men lost aboard the previous carrier last fall in action against Japan in the Guadalcanal area.

Jimmy and Bobby Burlingame, eight and nine years of age, respectively, of Alton, Ill., stood with little Jackie Shea, son of Commander John Shea of Cambridge, who like their father, Gunner's Mate Archie Burlingame, went down with his ship. With the boys were their mothers.

Miss Walsh Sponsor

Rounding out New England's role in keeping Wasps afloat, the latest addition to the all-important carrier classification of the United States Fleet was sponsored by Miss Julia M. Walsh, a retired schoolteacher of Clinton, Mass., who is the sister of Massachusetts' senior

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Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:44 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:23 a. m.

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:43 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:24 a. m.

Byrnes Dashes Hopes of Quick Defeat of Axis

Warns to win war people must talk less politics, pay more taxes and cut cost of living.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Bluntly warning against hope of an unconditional Axis surrender in the near future, James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, last night told the American people to win the war they must talk less politics, pay more taxes and keep prices down.

Mr. Byrnes went on the air to review the status of the Home Front in a "Fireside Chat" as President Roosevelt prepared to give his attention to the War Front in conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Quebec, Canada.

Chief jobs ahead for every American on the home front as Mr. Byrnes sees them are to:

Close a $20,000,000,000 inflationary gap between purchasing power and goods available by means of taxes or enforced savings.

Pull down the cost of living 4½ per cent to the September, 1942, level.

Accept rationing and price and wage control as "the only effective means by which the necessities of life may be equitably distributed at prices within the reach of the average family."

Stop Talking Politics

Wait until the 1944 presidential election is closer before talking politics.

Mr. Byrnes sharply attacked selfish pressure groups at work to puncture the President's "hold-the-line" order against inflation. His figures showed no justification for demands for higher wages, profits or farm profits.

Chief need at the present time, he said, is to protect the 20,000,000 Americans receiving low wages, small salaries and small fixed incomes which have not been increased materially since the war started.

"Apart from those who before the war were unemployed or who were receiving substandard pay, no man or woman who is as well off as he was before the war started, has a right to complain that he is not fairly treated unless he has first done his part to see that those who are less fortunate than he are justly treated," My Byrnes declared.

Heavy Lend-Lease Drain

Mr Byrnes presented to the country in as concise a form as it has had it, a picture of the nation's economic status today

He found:

Nearly a full half of the nation's output being taken to fight the

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Allies End Conquest of Sicily; Rome Sees Invasion on Way

U. S.-Britain agree to recognize de Gaulle-Giraud group outside metropolitan France.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicated today that political questions will figure prominently on the Roosevelt-Churchill conference agenda, with the announcement that he would go there.

Simultaneously Mr. Hull emphasized that the political discussions, should they concern Russia, would proceed in an atmosphere of good will, declaring that American relations with Moscow were thoroughly cordial and friendly and adding that the Russians had displayed a marvelously co-operative attitude in matters relating to prosecution of the war.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Aug 17—Assurance was obtained today that the sixth Roosevelt-Churchill war council will result in immediate American-British recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation. Thus, it will be in this historic Capital of French Canada that the United Nations will begin a new and more constructive chapter in their political collaboration with a resurgent France.

Full agreement on the terms of their recognition of the de Gaulle-Giraud presidency has already been reached by Washington and London, The Christian Science Monitor has been reliably informed, and formal action by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill will put an end to the long period of uncertainty and controversy which has attended relations with the French committee.

The exact scope of this recognition has been the subject of direct conversation between the United States and Great Britain for several weeks and it has now been agreed that the Committee of National Liberation shall be accepted as the sole trustee of all French interests outside of metropolitan France.

Ready for Initialing

Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, it can be said with knowledge, are ready to put their approval upon this arrange-

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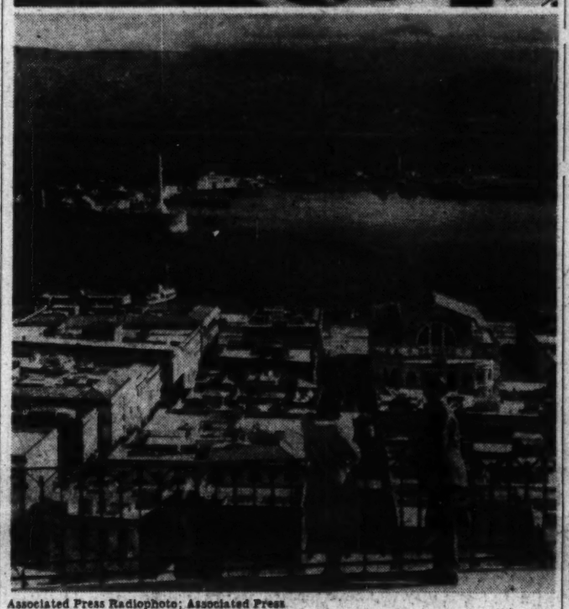

Associated Press Radiophoto; Associated Press

Closing Chapter in Sicily

Upper: British soldiers march into Adrano, Sicily. Picture sent from Algiers, Algeria, by radio. Lower: Part of the harbor at Messina which has been captured by Americans. The city is situated in the northeast corner of the island and across Messina Strait from the Italian mainland. The harbor is one of the largest in the Mediterranean. It was used as an escape port by the Germans fleeing Sicily.

American forces march into Messina as Germans flee to mainland—Vella Lavella occupied by MacArthur men who by-pass Kolombangara—Russians, held at Kharkov, close to Bryansk.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The conquest of Sicily has been virtually completed.

Men of the American Seventh Army, 3d Division, marched into Messina, last Axis port of embarkation early in the morning.

Men of the British Eighth Army were only eight miles away, after a brilliant Commando landing 12 miles ahead of the main body.

Possibility that the Allies may follow up their victory by an immediate advance against the Italian mainland rose with a Rome Radio announcement of a large Allied invasion fleet sighted off Catania.

The report was unconfirmed, but extensive demolition by the Axis in Calabria indicated that areas of Southern Italy already were being evacuated by the Axis.

Brilliant move by General MacArthur in the Solomons landed a detachment on Vella Lavella, northernmost of the New Georgia group of islands.

The move by-passed Japanese-held Kolombangara, and left that island, with its base at Vila sandwiched in between American bases at Vella Lavella and Munda.

Russian forces, temporarily held outside Kharkov, pushed to within 15 miles of Bryansk, key German communications center.

What the next Allied move may be is a matter of conjecture, but Allied airmen are giving the retreating Axis no peace in Italy itself. Naval units are bombarding coastal points from the Gulf of Policastro in the toe of Italy for 150 miles up the west coast, half way to Naples, while airmen are covering all roads occupied by troops and convoys and Foggia, Tortorella, San Nicola, and other South Italian airfields.

This may not be a prelude to the immediate invasion of Italy, but the general assumption is that Sicily was not so much an isolated campaign as part of a larger strategic move, and that the Allies are unlikely to leave the Axis a breathing spell for recovery at this stage.

The fighting in the Southern Pacific begins to show increasing boldness of plan. While reinforced airmen deployed on round trips up to 2,500 miles to Japanese bases in New Guinea, Borneo, and the Solomons, Higgins boats were landing detachments on the reef-bound beach of Vella Lavella, northernmost of the New Georgia island group, with only a few Zeros to contest the move. The landing, which netted 350 Japanese prisoners, by-passed the Japanese-held Kolombangara, with its base at Vila, and brought the Americans within 80 miles of the large island of Bougainville.

Meanwhile, the Russian position remained unchanged around Kharkov, where German resistance proved determined, although Red Army forces pushed to within 15 miles of Bryansk, 250 miles farther north.

Allied Air Blitz Under Way To End Luftwaffe

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 17—The biggest Allied blitz of Nazi airdromes in Northern Europe now is in progress from Britain as both by day and night advanage is taken of a spell of fine weather over the English Channel area.

As powerful bomber and fighter forces went roaring out toward the Continent again this morning, sections of the press here are describing the current effort of the RAF and the USAAF as an all-out attempt to knock out the Luftwaffe.

Already, according to the Daily Mail, the Germans are fighting with reserves estimated to have fallen below those which the RAF had at its command during the Battle of Britain.

Not Immediate Objective

Such a description of the latest Britain-based air operations appears exaggerated. For although the Luftwaffe certainly has been stung into sending up stronger fighter opposition than lately over

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On All Fronts With the Monitor's Correspondents

Pacific:

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 17—The brilliant feat of landing an American force on Vella Lavella Island in the Central Solomons, completely surprising the Japanese, would not have been possible but for the increasing purposefulness and mounting offensive power of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air forces.

Two recent events have high lighted this: the Aug. 13 raid on Balikpapan in Dutch Borneo and the Aug. 13 and 14 blitzing at Salamaua.

The Liberators which flew 2,500 miles from Australian bases to the important Japanese-held oil center at Balikpapan broke all previous distance records for the Pacific, and perhaps for any other front in this war. It was a remarkable aeronautic achievement over tremendous distance above enemy-held territory and against violent weather conditions.

The raid was organized and led by a veteran commanding officer who believes in never setting his crew tasks which he cannot accomplish himself.

Oil Refining Center

"The boys did a beautiful job," the commanding officer stated on his return. "They overcame difficult flying conditions and the job of navigation in a way that I have never seen equaled anywhere in the world.

"When pilots can take up such a heavy load, fly such a long way, and hit their target accurately you can say that they are men to be proud of.

"They couldn't have done a better job in broad daylight, so accurately did they place their bombs. I saw the target area after all bombs had been dropped, and it was obvious that the destruction had been complete."

This attack against Balikpapan cannot match up either in importance or in the destruction wrought in the recent American strike at

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Europe:

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 17—The present surcharged military atmosphere has naturally evoked widespread talk of a second front.

However, the next Allied move is to be defined, one thing is clear:

The next attack will assume greater risks, and greater military responsibilities than we have so far undertaken.

This interpretation may be clearly read from the statement of Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham. Speaking from the Mediterranean theater, he warned the Army that they cannot expect the continuation of the kind of air

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Cairo:

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 17—Although this City has had nothing to do with the organization known as AMGOT, echoes of the controversy taking place in some quarters over this body have stirred up significant responses here.

These reactions come mainly from representatives of European nations now in subjection to Germany, and indicate the touchiness of these countries on all questions relating to the administration of liberated territories.

A leading editorial in the latest issue of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's mideastern organ, La Marseillaise, hints at French apprehension over the manner in which the Allied

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Sicily:

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 17—The finish of the Sicilian campaign, connoted by the entry of the American 3d Infantry Division into the outskirts of Messina at 8 p. m. Aug. 16, 37 days after the initial landings in the southeastern areas of the island, leaves the Allies in position to start the next phase of the war from territory only three miles from the Italian mainland at its nearest point.

The nearest point isn't a place where it is particularly pleasant to be just now, because it is shellable by artillery on the Italian mainland which tried to check the final stages of the British Eighth Army's

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Orel:

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OREL, U. S. S. R., Aug. 17—Sitting here at Russian Staff Headquarters outside Orel, I counted 60 mighty explosions signifying that yet another stone house in the town had been razed to the ground. The hostess of our tent, young Anna Kuzneckova raised a neat curly head from her sewing and said, "There goes another mine."

Anna, 20-year-old former schoolteacher from Tula Province, takes these things very coolly. She had two months under German occupation in 1941, after which she volunteered for service in the Red Army. She is one of those sturdy young women so numerous in Russia who contrive to look soldierly and feminine at the same time. One need look only at Anna to realize why the Germans are anxious to evacuate Russian village girls westward when forced to retreat—not only because they would be an asset to German agriculture and industry, but because they would be an even greater asset to the Red Army.

On no trip to the front have Allied correspondents been so mollycoddled. At breakfast, when aircraft roared overhead with the unmistakable sounds of machine-gun fire, General Terplovsky, who was accompanying our group, told us not be alarmed. "You are in no danger at all, gentlemen," he declared.

Flowers on Table

When we arrived at Orel, camp guards laid aside tommyguns and prepared showers for us in a portable bathhouse on the bank of the River Oka. Anna and other Amazons dedecked the tables with flowers from a garden which the German soldiers had cultivated in their spare time.

It was hard to realize that scenes of carnage had been enacted around here with remnants of shattered German divisions staggering toward Karachev under the fire of thousands of guns. In the cool of evening, a brindle cow delicately bit a tuft of yellow

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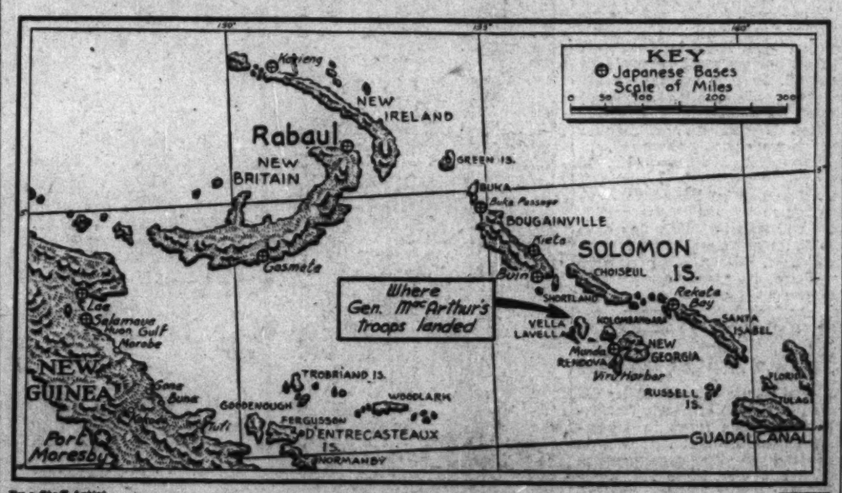

By a Staff Artist

New Strategy in South Pacific

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied Commander in Chief in the Southwest Pacific, has launched upon broader strategic moves in his campaign against the Japanese. By-passing Kolombangara Island in the Solomons, he has thrown his troops into Vella Lavella, spreading his reconquest northwestward.

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Boston's Flush Gas Tanks Called No Sign of Plenty

Confronted today by repeated reports that Greater Boston filling stations are full to overflowing with gasoline, the Boston District Office of Price Administration asserted that this is still no indication that gasoline is plentiful in the area.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District OPA Director, agreed that the situation was "an abnormal one," but added that it only means "that the suppliers are wisely keeping the maximum amount of gasoline in the spots where the consumers can get at it when he needs it and where the military cannot."

Unexpected military demands upon gasoline, he pointed out, have been the cause of the severest shortage periods, and a better balance is reached when the comparatively small storage capacity represented by the filling stations is kept full. At best, this is only a drop in the bucket compared to the quantities drawn off by Army and Navy requirements, but it is a safety cushion for civilian demands.

May Continue Pleasure Ban

The office of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, disclosed that the amount of gasoline now in New England is so small as to make it appear doubtful whether the removal of the pleasure driving ban is going to be justified when promised. Last December—which was a period when pleasure driving was permissible in light of gasoline stocks on hand—New England had 2½ times as much of the motor fuel in storage as it has today.

New England storage tanks contained 616,915 barrels of gasoline on Aug. 4, compared with 663,000 barrels on June 20. The more recent figure represents about 30 per cent of the normal inventory, according to Colonel Sullivan. New England, however, is no worse off than any other region of the East Coast, and is not as badly situated as New York where the shortage is even more serious.

On Aug. 4, New England possessed 2,149,957 barrels of kerosene as against 1,059,000 barrels June 20. Kerosene is coming into the area chiefly in drums loaded on box cars, a method begun last January as an experiment. During the first week 120 carloads of these drums were received in Boston for distribution throughout New England. So successful was the experiment that shipments were stepped up until during the week ended Aug. 7, the total was 516 cars, or approximately 5,000,000 gallons, according to the Association of American Railroads.

Fuel Oil Increases

Inventories of No. 2 fuel oil are also shown to be on the increase, at least since June, the respective totals being 2,008,242 barrels Aug. 7, compared to 1,516,000 June 20.

Mr. Bresnahan reminded holders of old-type "B" and "C" gasoline ration books today that they would need to exchange them at ration boards for the new-type book. However, he asked that application be delayed until next week when boards would be better prepared to handle them. "Consumers will get better service if they will just wait until next week," he said.

Some gasoline users, whose ration coupons expired within the past month, are already in possession of the new style coupons on which appear the words "Mileage Rationing." They will not have to change. The change-over to the new type of coupon is expected to stifle the "black market" in gasoline ration coupons, Mr. Bresnahan says.

Men of Marine To Get Boston Hotel as Club

Boston surrendered another hotel today to the war effort when the merchant marine took over the Bostonian Hotel, Boylston and Hemenway Streets, for a residential club for seafarers under auspices of the United Seamen's Service, Inc.

It was the first hotel in this city to be utilized for merchant seamen and will serve as headquarters for the U. S. S. program in this city which includes lodging, recreation, and personal services "intended to assist seamen with individual problems running the whole gamut of human needs."

The hotel, formerly operated under the name of the Fritz-Carlton, is a six-story limestone building of fireproof construction with 150 rooms and is expected to be able to accommodate about 300 guests when prepared for the needs of the U. S. S., according to Charles F. Mills, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, and Chairman of the U. S. S. Port Area Committee.

The first floor of the hotel will be outfitted for lounge, assembly and recreation purposes, said Mr. Mills, who inspected the property today with John C. Gill who will have charge. A formal opening is planned at a later date at which time the public will be given an opportunity to view the premises, the lease for which was consummated Monday.

The U. S. S. was incorporated under the laws of New York State about a year ago by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator; Capt. Edward Macauley, Deputy Administrator of the W. S. A.; Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Harry Lundeberg, President of the Seafarers' International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and Basin Harris, President of the United States Lines, New York.

Its object is the welfare of American and other United Nations merchant marine seamen and officers. The U. S. S. now has active units in most outstanding seaports of this country and the United Nations.

Women Marines 'Lift Anchor'

By a Staff Photographer

Fifty-four Recruits Leave for Training Camp in South

Fifty-four recruits to the Women's Reserve of the United States Marine Corps today left Boston for training at Camp LeJeune, New River, N. C., of which a small group is shown. In charge of the party was Miss Sally Brewer of Hingham, Mass., whose sister, Miss Ruth Brewer, also is in the group to take training. One other pair of sisters, Misses Mary J. and Mildred L. Chapman of Orono, Maine, also volunteered for service.

Best 'Work or Fight' Jobs Are Assured First Comers

Fathers who shift now from less essential to essential jobs under the new "work or fight" regulations will get a better choice of work and may avoid a baffling last-minute jam around Oct. 1, officials of the United States Employment Service pointed out here today.

Companies with training courses for war workers can handle a normal increase from week to week but simply cannot swing a deluge, the Government people pointed out.

This comment was evoked by failure of the "work or fight" rules to produce any appreciable number of new workers for critical industry as yet.

Though the big employment office of the Government at 9 Beacon Street, Boston, stayed open until 8:30 last night, hardly more customers came in than there were attendants, and only ten fathers showed up. The office will try it again, keeping open until 8:30 tonight.

52,000 Due From Boston

Yet Boston has to turn up 52,000 workers for new jobs during the coming six months, according to the war work schedule, in addition to a great many more needed to replace men called into the armed services.

"For their own good fathers in less essential work who want to protect their deferment possibilities would do much better to act now than wait," declared Powell M. Cabot, Director for Massachusetts of the United States Employment Service.

"There is a much better selection available now. If a father comes in at this time we have six weeks to try to get a good job for him. The better jobs will naturally go first. If everybody waits until three days before Oct. 1, when the Selective Service begins to reclassify fathers who are in less essential work, the task of placing people in war industry is going to be much more difficult."

Most Are Production Jobs

The really essential jobs for which fathers are wanted are strictly production jobs, Mr. Cabot continued. The biggest demand in the Boston area comes from the Hingham Shipyard, the Boston Navy Yard and to a lesser degree from the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy. Additional workers are also required in many manufacturing plants.

"The great bulk of the essential work consists of line production jobs where a man has got to get out and work with his hands," Mr. Cabot added. "Usually a training period is needed, which, however, lasts only a few weeks, generally around two weeks. The training has been cut down to the fundamentals. A man is then put right on the line and finishes his training on production.

"Pay during training commonly runs from $25 to $35 a week and as a man gains experience it often goes up to $1 or more an hour.

"Such jobs include welding, running a machine, etc. There are very few white collar jobs in the essential class open to the man who has had no technical experience. Generally it takes too long to train a man in engineering or administration to permit it at this time."

Haverhill Draft Board Faces Possible Presidential Action

Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, today announced that he would seek the support of President Roosevelt in his demands that the five members of Selective Service Board No. 76 of Haverhill, Mass., resign their positions at once.

The Draft Chief made his stand public following the receipt of a letter from the Haverhill board this morning explaining the attitude of its members against the induction of fathers into the military services while single men are deferred for occupational purposes.

"There is no other alternative for me as Selective Service Director regardless of my personal feelings, to ask the Haverhill Board to resign," Colonel Smith stated. "They have taken oath to perform the directives of the service act as they are ordered. If they find this impossible for personal reasons, they should resign."

In the letter to the Selective Service Director, the Haverhill Board said it had examined the latest Washington directions and found that its opposition to the induction of fathers ahead of deferred single men and married men without children was legally and morally sound.

The question of the legality of the Board's stand now appears to be up to the President from whom the local service headquarters are now awaiting a reply. Other boards are also awaiting the results of the Haverhill Board's attitude of open opposition to the stipulated directives of the State Board.

It is this open opposition that chiefly disturbs state headquarters, for Colonel Smith held that as public officials, the Haverhill Board had no right to expound its personal feelings publicly. As private citizens he said, they could speak their minds freely.

The letter to Colonel Smith read substantially as follows:

"When the Board could not square conscience with the directive authorizing the induction of fathers, it had the choice of three courses: resignation, evasion, attack.

"It chose attack as the course promising most effectiveness in arousing public and official opinion to the need of a thorough overhauling of the machinery by which manpower is allocated between the military and industry.

"Public reaction to the Board's declaration of policy persuades the members to the opinion its purpose has been accomplished to a substantial degree.

"The members are deeply appreciative of the evidence of widespread public approval of its position and they note with pleasure the fact that other boards in the Commonwealth have taken comparable action.

"The members are especially interested in the announcement from State Selective Service headquarters that the case will go to the President. The White House certainly is one appropriate destination for a case that directs attention to the injustice of inducting fathers while single men are deferred."

Northeast Adds Flight to Moncton

Establishment of an additional flight from Boston to Moncton, N. B., with close connection to St. John's, Newfoundland, reducing air time from the Hub to the North American outpost by nine hours, was announced today by Northeast Airlines.

The new schedule leaves Boston at 10 p. m., Eastern War Time, making one stop in Bangor, Maine, and arriving in Moncton at 2:10 a. m., Atlantic War Time. A connecting trans-Canada schedule from Moncton arrives in St. John's at 1:20 p. m., Newfoundland War Time. The air schedule of approximately five hours and a half cuts down by more than two days the current rail and steamer schedules between Boston and Newfoundland.

The return flight from Newfoundland, the announcement stated, arrives in Boston at 5:20 a. m., Eastern War Time, with sufficient leeway to catch early southbound air schedules for New York, the South, and the West.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered as second class mail at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," and "W" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "X" on Aug. 22; Stamp "Y," Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

The brown ration stamps in War Ration Book 3 will come into use Sept. 12 for purchasing meats, butter, etc. The brown stamps will replace the red ones in War Ration Book 2 and they will have the same point value.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamps 14, 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons, in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Car owners still holding the old-style books should exchange them for new sheets of coupons between Aug. 23 and Sept. 1.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon on a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

N. E. Soldiers Missing in Sicily

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The names of nine New Englanders are included in a list made public by the War Department of 89 United States soldiers missing in action in the European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific, and Southeast Pacific areas.

The names listed in the North African area include casualty reports received from operations in Sicily.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

European Area

Massachusetts

Butler, Staff Sergeant Melvin K.—Mrs. Mary V. Butler, mother, Chelsea.

Eddy, Staff Sergeant Norman C.—Martin L. Eddy, uncle, Springfield.

Fuller, Second Lieutenant Warren H.—Warren E. Fuller, father, Attleboro.

Kaminsky, Second Lieutenant Frank W.—Mrs. Amelia Kaminski, mother, Fall River.

Watson, Technical Sergeant Hector M.—Mrs. Shirley W. Watson, wife, Medford.

North African Area (Including Sicily)

Connecticut

Brauer, Private Eldort A.—Mrs. Julia Brauer, mother, Cromwell.

Leonard, Sergeant John M.—William R. Leonard, father, Danbury.

Massachusetts

Ciovacco, Staff Sergeant James A.—Mrs. Ama Ciovacco, mother, Dorchester.

Southwest Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Adler, First Lieutenant Irving—Mrs. Dorothy Adler, mother, Brookline.

Campaign for Fall Election Gets Under Way in Boston

Campaigning for this fall's off-year municipal election got under way in earnest today with the distribution of nomination papers by the Board of Election Commissioners for the three places to be filled on the Boston School Committee and the 22 seats in the City Council.

An unexpected fillip to what had been anticipated as a cut-and-dried School Committee campaign was foreseen in the entrance into the fight of Joseph Lee, former Committeeman who conducted a lively but unsuccessful race for mayor in 1941.

Mr. Lee, also unsuccessful in his fight for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate in 1942, will be competing with Committee Chairman Daniel J. McDevitt of Jamaica Plain and Committee Members Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park and Joseph C. White of West Roxbury, whose four-year terms expire at the end of this year.

Messrs. McDevitt and Norton have already filed nomination papers, while Mr. White is expected to do so shortly.

There are six other candidates thus far for the School Committee, but observers do not believe that the 1939 all-time high of 29 qualified nominees will be approached. At least 2,000 signatures of registered voters are necessary to obtain nomination, and the nomination papers complete with signatures must be filed with the Commissioners Sept. 7.

The names of 64 men and two women, including City Councilor A. Frank Foster of Ward 5, a member of the armed forces, have been filed with the Board thus far. Councilor Foster applied for his papers through a friend to whom he gave power of attorney.

It was said at the Board of Election Commissioners that Mr. Foster's application would be accepted, since there is no statutory bar to service men running for office in Boston. However, it is felt that some objections may be raised during the campaign by opposing candidates on the ground that members of the armed forces should not be re-elected.

A close contest is predicted in the North and West Ends where John I. Fitzgerald served as a member of the Council for 10 years. Mr. Fitzgerald, defeated in 1939 by the present incumbent from Ward 3, Joseph Russo, obtained his nomination papers today.

Connecticut Man Comes to Salisbury

James H. Halsey, assistant to the President at the Junior College of Connecticut, Bridgeport, will become the new Director of Hillcrest School, Salisbury, on Sept. 15, according to Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden, President of the Board of Trustees.

Prior to joining the administrative staff of the Junior College in 1938, Mr. Halsey held teaching and administrative posts at the Irving School in Tarrytown, New York; Morgan Park Military Academy in Chicago; The MacJannet Schools in Paris, France; and the Hammond, Indiana, high school. He received his A.B. degree from Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and his M. A. from Columbia University. He is president of the Connecticut Conference of Junior Colleges.

Mail This Today!

Ground Observer
Boston Fighter Wing
P. O. Box 38
North Postal Annex
Boston, Mass.

I am interested in becoming a member of the Ground Observer Corps. I would like more information about it.

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
Tel .....

Spotters Play Vital Role In War on Axis

Citizens who volunteer for the Aircraft Warning Service during the current week—designated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as "Aircraft Warning Service Week"—will have the opportunity to sit in themselves and help to operate a system which is credited with contributing to the downfall of Nazi aerial might over England.

In the now famous Battle of Britain, when the strength of the British defense was in fighter planes and the Luftwaffe was in bombers, it was the aerial warning service operated by British civilians which enabled the Royal Air Force to make the greatest and most efficient use of their planes in battling the Nazis.

Hundreds of British civilians in spotting towers relayed their observations to the British Fighter Command, enabling the military to tell the direction, altitude, and strength of the coming Nazi raids. The RAF was thus able to deploy its smaller numbers efficiently.

Throughout New England there are thousands of observers watching the skies day and night stationed in observation posts. These men and women wear no uniforms, yet they are members of the Air Force.

When planes pass within sight or hearing of their particular post they are reported by telephone to the nearest Information Center. The reports are received, evaluated, and relayed to an Operations Room where the course of each flight is plotted on huge maps. Officials of the Army, Navy, Anti-Aircraft, and all civilian defense units watch the progress of each flight from a balcony.

Present U. S. Army Gets Gift From Spanish War Veterans

Presentation of 14 ambulances and a Garand rifle to the United States Army by the Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans at a colorful ceremony in Copley Square this morning marked today's program of the 45th national encampment of the veterans and their seven affiliated organizations in Boston.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding Officer of the First Service Command, accepting the gift on behalf of the Army, thanked Mrs. Ethel Cummings of Richmond, Va., President of the Auxiliary, and national officers of the U. S. W. V. attending the ceremony.

Each of the ambulances presented to the Army by the Auxiliary bears a nameplate with the words "Spirit of '98." Funds totaling $21,861 were collected for the ambulances in a voluntary campaign begun last February.

Officers Nominated

The 600 delegates attending the convention of the Auxiliary met this morning at the Copley-Plaza Hotel and nominated a slate of 10 officers. They included Mrs. Hattie B. Trazenfeld, Philadelphia, for National President; Mrs. Bertha M. Finke, St. Louis Mo., for National Senior Vice-President; and Mrs. Nora V. Eveleth of Malden for National Junior Vice-President. These nominations were unopposed from the floor and will be followed tomorrow by election and installation.

Mrs. Walter Eveleth, wife of a retired investigator of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles and a past Commander of the Massachusetts Department of U. S. W. V., steps up from the office of National Chaplain. Her husband, she said, served in the Regular Army during the Philippine Insurrection.

Since Mrs. Eveleth's nomination is tantamount to election, she is virtually assured of being named National President in 1945.

A crowd of nearly 5,000 veterans had interested spectators, many of them seated on the steps of the Public Library. They applauded vigorously when Mayor Tobin stressed the importance to their war of the outposts in the Caribbean won by these men. Other speakers were Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, National Commander Cornelius S. Kelly, and Major General Miles.

Save for this and a few scattered organizational meetings, actual convention business was at a standstill. Mechanics Building, where nearly 3,000 delegates are to meet tomorrow to discuss resolutions and nominations, was closed until tonight.

Get-togethers, which include meetings of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the Spanish-American War Nurses, Sons of Spanish War Veterans, the Auxiliary, the Daughters of 1898, and the Military Orders of the Serpent and the Lizard, will culminate in tonight's camp-fire and reunion program at Mechanics Building.

Meanwhile, the Resolutions Committee has been busy drafting a series of resolves for presentation to the convention when it resumes its business sessions tomorrow, one of them placing the site of the first encampment after the war in Manila in the Phillipines.

Another resolution approved in committee urges Congress to continue the current immigration restrictions for five years after the war, limiting the number of aliens admitted each year to 150,000.

Controversial Subjects

Others approved during a protracted session last night on what were described as controversial matters oppose the return of any Japanese to the West Coast until after the war, urge the prompt and immediate settlement of all labor disputes and seek the naming of United States fighting ships after medal of honor men who served in the Spanish War.

Although business sessions will be foregone by the veterans, many of whom in their beribboned uniforms are a familiar sight on Boston's streets, campaigning for several national offices will continue throughout the day.

An intensive race is anticipated for the office of Junior Vice-Commander of the Veterans, a post which leads inevitably and successively to Senior Vice-Commander and Commander in Chief. Four campaign hats already are in the ring, with retiring Commander in Chief Cornelius S. Kelly refraining from any endorsements up to this time.

Elections and installations of officers wind up the five-day encampment Aug. 19.

Bay State Leads In Production Of Shoes for June

Leadership among all the shoe producing states of the country was again taken by Massachusetts last June, it is reported today by the New England Shoe and Leather Association on the basis of census reports.

New York and the Bay State frequently trade first place. In June, Massachusetts nosed out New York by over 400,000 pairs, turning out 7,628,322 against New York's 7,192,595.

A gain of 1 per cent over June of a year ago was marked up by the three New England shoe states—Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The trio made 13,329,489 pairs.

However, for the first half of this year New England production declined 13 per cent over a year ago, Massachusetts falling off 11 per cent, New Hampshire 15 and Maine 16 per cent.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Considerably cooler and less humid tonight. Cooler Wednesday morning; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Cooler tonight and Wednesday morning; few light scattered showers in north portion.

New Hampshire: Cooler tonight; somewhat cooler Wednesday morning, few scattered light showers in mountains of north portion Wednesday morning.

Vermont: Cooler tonight; continued cool Wednesday morning with few light showers in mountains of north portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerably cooler and less humid tonight; cooler Wednesday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:10 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet. Wednesday, 1:30 a. m.; height, 11.7 feet.

Stoneham Concert Under Home Front Auspices Aug. 21

A summer concert sponsored by the Stoneham Home Front will be given in the Town Hall Saturday evening, Aug. 21, at 8:15.

The featured artists will be: Sergeant Virgil Fox, organist, prior to his Army service head of the Organ Department of the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore; Private Glenn Darwin, baritone, former member of the Metropolitan Opera Company and radio soloist, and Justin Lawrie, formerly of Stoneham, who in the past 40 years has sung in opera, and on the radio as the "Silver Masked Tenor." For 12 years he has been tenor soloist in the Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C. Mr. Lawrie will be the master of ceremonies for this concert.

The Stoneham Home Front has as its purpose the provision of emergency aid and assistance for Stoneham men and women serving in the United States armed forces, also their dependents; and further, to advance morale in the armed services and at home.

Army Receives Gift of Ambulances

By a Staff Photographer

Presentation Ceremonies in Copley Square

A sizable audience views the ceremonies as 14 ambulances and a Garand rifle are presented to the United States Army by members of the United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary. Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command, accepted the gift. Presentation was made by Auxiliary President Ethel Cummings.

Prepare Your Home NOW for Next Winter!
INSULATION
is now a Wartime necessity!
For a free estimate and further insulation information call or write
NEW ENGLAND INSULATION CO.
129-135 Malden St., Boston, Mass.
LIB. 4468

Enjoy BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington, 704 Washington, 7 School St., 1136 Washington, 632 Washington, 10 Scollay Sq.

RESTORED!
In accordance with the approval of the Office of Defense Transportation, Bus Service on the "El" was increased by 3% last Saturday and was further increased yesterday by about 17%.
BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

Fathers Now in Service Explained by Draft Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Yes, there are pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in the armed forces at this time, Selective Service headquarters said yesterday in answering a question frequently raised since the announcement that such fathers would no longer be exempt as a class after Oct. 1.

But, the answer emphasized, those now serving either:

1. Volunteered;
2. Were drafted from nondeferrable jobs;
3. Did not maintain a bona-fide family relationship in the home;
4. Were taken by a local board through misunderstanding;
5. Were members of the National Guard before the attack on Pearl Harbor;
6. Or had wives and children with independent means and were inducted prior to June 23, 1942, when the dependents' allowances bill went into effect.

Headquarters said it knew of no specific cases since Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, banned the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers last summer, where men qualified for this classification had been inducted—except as volunteers or draftees from nondeferrable jobs.

To qualify for deferment, it was pointed out, a man must have a child born before Sept. 15, 1942, and must live with and maintain the child "in a bona-fide relationship in their home." He also must be engaged in work which has not been designated as nondeferrable.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and chief over Selective Service, once acknowledged that some boards had "gotten out of line" and had ordered induction of fathers erroneously, but said they had been "put back in line" when he learned about it.

Both Mr. McNutt and General Hershey have said that local boards were inducting pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in cases where the men were not living with their families or had failed to support them. Such men were held to be not maintaining a "bona-fide" family relationship.

In all cases, they said, a man who believes he has the qualifications for deferment has had and still has the right to appeal from a decision by his board which he believes to be in violation of Selective Service orders.

Until the servicemen's dependants' allotment and allowances act went into effect on June 23, 1942, childless men and fathers were as vulnerable to the draft as single men if their wives and children had independent means of support.

That act, however, authorized deferment of men who have "wives or children with whom they maintain a bona-fide relationship in their homes." The ban against induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, officials said, was then set up by General Hershey because it appeared that Congress intended deferments should be granted as long as possible to prevent the breaking up of families, even when drafting meant no financial hardship to wives and children.

Court Ruling

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 17 (AP)—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut ruled yesterday that two married men inducted into the armed services from Worcester County while single men still were available are entitled to be released, but said the decision would not prevent later and proper induction.

Judge Chesnut handed down his opinion in granting habeas-corpus writs in the cases of Stanley Gilmer Bayly, who will be 38 in November, and Roland Frank Bevins, 36, both of Pocomoke City and both childless. The men filed habeas-Corpus proceedings, contending they were improperly inducted July 28.

Mr. Bevins went into the Navy and Mr. Bayly into the Army. Both have been on furlough.

Use of Hypnosis by Soldiers Opposed by War Department

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—The War Department told The Christian Science Monitor today that it was categorically opposed to the use of hypnotism in any way in Army indoctrination, training, or operations. It added that if the subject was being taught at any camp or installation, it was wholly on the initiative of the local commander and without authority from Washington.

This view was expressed following disclosure at Fort Monmouth, N. J., headquarters of the Signal Corps, that a soldier hypnotist had been permitted to give a vaudeville "show" which included the placing of three soldiers under deep hynotic spells. Thereafter the Fort Monmouth Special Service Office announced among its August off-duty classes a course in "psychonomics" in which, it was declared, soldiers are taught to self-hypnotize themselves to rid them of fear.

The course, to quote the Signal Corps message, "is designed to show the soldier a way in which he could calm himself should he be possessed of a strong fear. The knowledge gained from this class," it was claimed, " might come in handy one day in a foxhole."

Declaring themselves thoroughly opposed to any class dealing in hypnosis as tending to lower the reputability of the vast number of highly useful courses offered by the Special Service Division, top Special Service Officers in Washington said that no orientation course prepared by their organization made use of hypnotism nor were any classes in the subject included in the vast roster of correspondence and extension courses now offered by the Special Service Office in collaboration with leading American universities.

Upon investigating the Fort Monmouth hypnosis exhibition and the course in psychonomics, the Special Service Division concluded that it was purely a local phenomenon. Occasionally local organizations or individuals have been able to persuade gullible Special Service officers at a particular post to allow them to put on shows or conduct courses which are not in keeping with the usual standards.

Special Service Headquarters at the War Department does not possess authority to order that such a course be halted or that "shows" involving hypnosis or other objectionable features be banned. This responsibility is up to the local commanding officer; he can authorize a course in hypnotism or a class teaching that the world is flat should he so wish.

Special Service Headquarters, however, can unofficially advise and recommend to local Special Service officers in the matter of courses offered, and it is now doing so with regard to the excursion in hypnosis at Fort Monmouth.

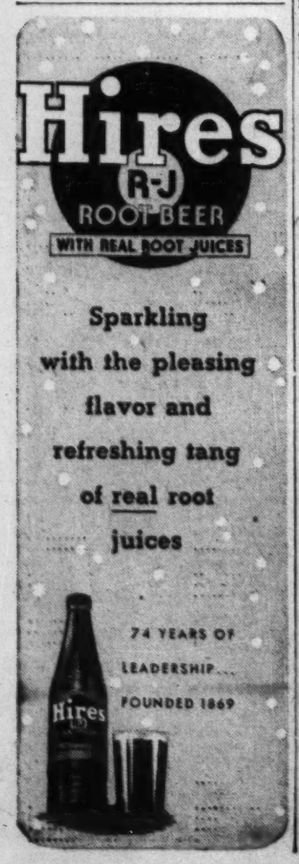
The War Department has from time to time had to deal with teachers and practicers of hypnotism who have felt that their occult mesmerism could be applied with beneficial effect on America's soldiers. Hypnotic experiments were at one time conducted at Fort Devens, Mass., until the Army put a stop to them following sharp editorial protest. In another instance a New York hypnotist offered his talents to enable Air Force candidates to pass their complex physical and mental examinations without fear.

War Department spokesmen said that no high officer recommends the use of hypnosis in any way, shape or form. It was admitted, however, that Army psychiatrists might, in their investigation of mental cases brought before them, in rare instances intrude through mild hypnosis on the borders of their subjects' mentalities in seeking to diagnose or cure the apparent mental malady.

The National Research Council, an organized group of natural scientists, has prepared a short, popularly priced book entitled "Psychology for the Fighting Man," which in one portion seeks to enable soldiers to psychoanalyze their fears of danger and thus dispose of them, but this is not regarded as self-hypnosis. While it is just barely conceivable that some type of "hush-hush" experiments now under way within the Army might involve hypnosis, the War Department knows of no instance in which this practice is condoned.

War Department officials base their opposition to the use of hypnotism and self-hypnosis on at least two grounds:

First, that this practice saps the thinking power of a fighting man, thus inevitably decreasing his mental ability to oppose the enemy's psychological offensive. Second, that to countenance the use of hypnosis by soldiers is to place a risky and deadly device in the hands of a novice. As one officer phrased it, it is "like giving an untrained layman a powerful drug for his own self-treatment; the results are likely to be harmful rather than curative."



'Errand Boys of the Pacific'

Official United States Navy

Tuna Boats Hunt 'Bigger Fish' Now

Tied up at a San Diego naval dock are several converted tuna clippers, or the YPs, which have earned widespread praise for their work on the Pacific battle fronts. "Errand Boys of the Pacific," they are called. In peacetime, their cargo was fish—now it is food, ammunition, fuel or anything else America's fighting forces may need. Wherever emergency arises in the broad Pacific, there the former tuna boats will be found. They performed heroic service when the Americans and Australians landed on the beachhead of Guadalcanal keeping the troops supplied with the essentials for jungle warfare. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the tuna fishermen were informed that the Government needed them and their vessels for special service. Hundreds voluntered for duty and were transferred into the Navy with ranks and ratings according to their ability.

California's Tuna Fish Fleet Plays Big Role in Pacific War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 17—This city's famous tuna fishing fleet has gone to war.

First reports of the fleet's battle experiences with the Japanese have been released by the Navy Department.

Known as the Navy's YP vessels, dubbed "yippee" boats, the small, sturdy craft, varying from 100 to 150 feet in length, took part in the operations of the Marines at Guadalcanal and in various other engagements, according to the announcement.

As a matter of fact, the tuna fishermen, descendents for the most part of the Portuguese settlers of this port, enlisted practically in a body in February, 1942, soon after Pearl Harbor.

Uncle Sam needed these storm-tested seamen and their sturdy, long-range, shallow-draft vessels, all of which were completely equipped with refrigeration, so necessary in the tropics.

So, on Feb. 15, 1942, Commander W. J. Morcott, U. S. N. (ret.), then Port Director, asked the American Fishermen's Tunaboat Association to notify the men a mass meeting would be held the following day at the Naval Reserve Armory in San Diego. The fishermen responded to a man. Navy men told them that skippers and engineers would receive warrant ratings, while petty officer ratings would be given others, according to their age and experience. Six hundred were signed up on that day.

Ten days later they sailed out of San Diego harbor headed toward Japan. Gone were the picturesque names such as "San Salvador," "Belle of Portugal," etc. They became the YP vessels, with only numbers.

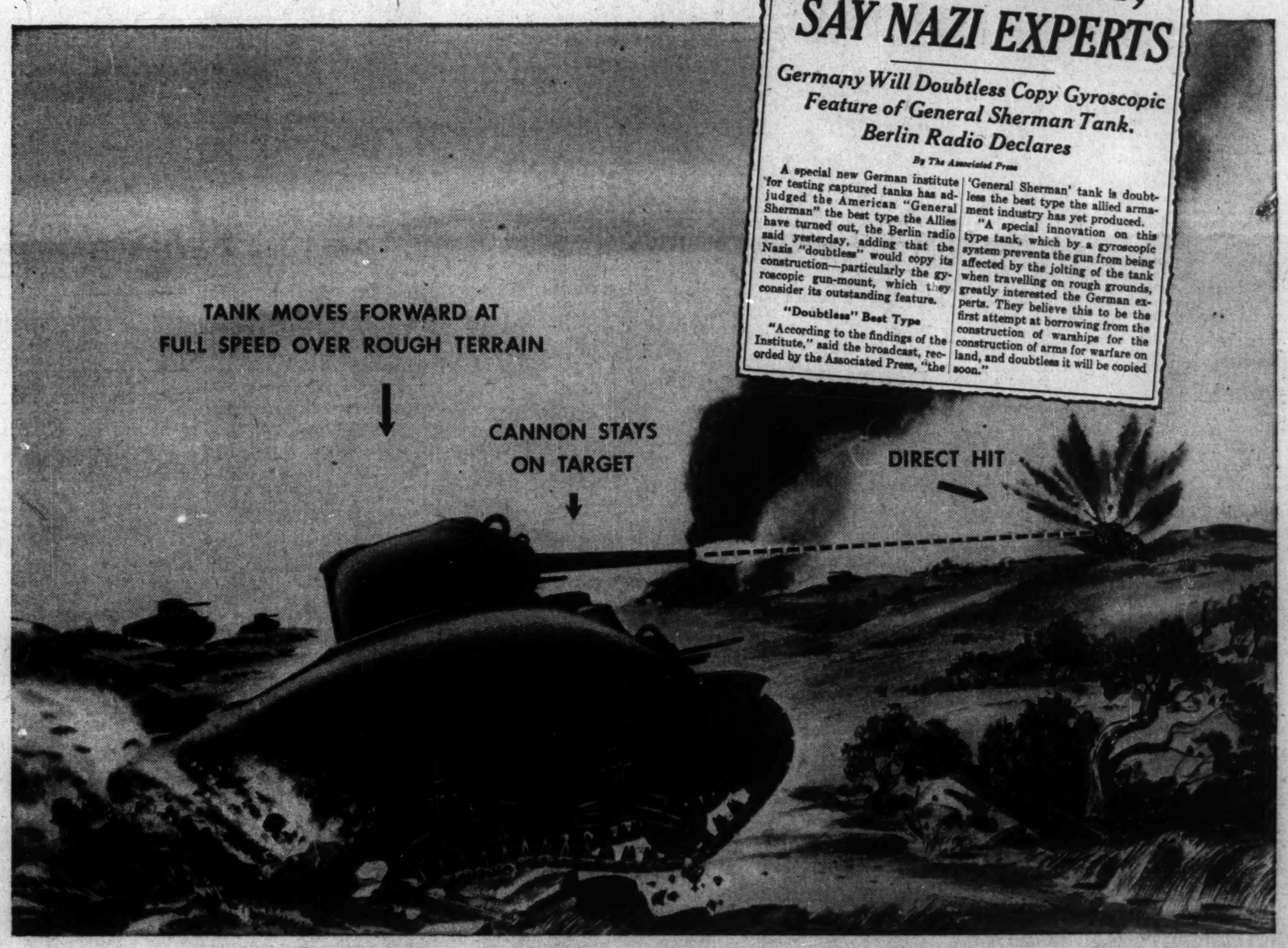
During the subsequent 18 months, these boats have distinguished themselves in patrolling, convoying, and transporting supplies. In their massive wells, equipped with latest type of refrigeration, the one-time cargo of tuna is replaced with food, ammuntion, and spare parts for America's fighting men. "Errand boys of the Pacific," they are called.

But in the meantime the $50,000,000 tuna fishing industry is struggling along until its fleet returns from the wars. In peacetime, about 6,000 are employed in this industry, and the boats range as far south as the coast of Ecuador in search of the elusive tuna.

Grade Labeling Lifted From Antifreeze Mixtures

WASHINGTON (AP)—Grade labeling requirements for antifreeze were withdrawn today by the Office of Price Administration to conform with congressional action prohibiting compulsory grade labeling.

Here's one Nazi broadcast that's the gospel truth!



U. S. TANK IS BEST, SAY NAZI EXPERTS

Germany Will Doubtless Copy Gyroscopic Feature of General Sherman Tank, Berlin Radio Declares

By The Associated Press

A special new German institute for testing captured tanks has adjudged the American "General Sherman" the best type the Allies have turned out, the Berlin radio said yesterday, adding that the Nazis "doubtless" would copy its construction—particularly the gyroscopic gun-mount, which they consider its outstanding feature.

"Doubtless" Best Type

"According to the findings of the Institute," said the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, "the 'General Sherman' tank is doubtless the best type the allied armament industry has yet produced.

"A special innovation on this type tank, which by a gyroscopic system prevents the gun from being affected by the jolting of the tank when travelling on rough grounds, greatly interested the German experts. They believe this to be the first attempt at borrowing from the construction of warships for the construction of arms for warfare on land, and doubtless it will be copied soon."

WHEN THE GERMAN RADIO paid glowing tribute to the General Sherman tank—for once it was telling the truth.

You see, tank battles used to be stop-and-go affairs, because a tank's heavy cannon could be aimed accurately *only when the tank was at a complete standstill.*

That was bad—because every stop naturally made the tank a juicy target for the enemy.

Then the Army Ordnance Department called on American industry for the solution of this problem. So the men of Westinghouse went into a huddle. And out of it came what has been called one of the greatest military developments of this War—a tank gun stabilizer that permits *incredibly accurate fire while the tank is charging ahead at full speed over rough ground!*

And then, to button up the job, Westinghouse went into production on these gun stabilizers so fast and so thoroughly that almost before you could say "El Alamein," they were being produced in sufficient quantity to equip every American tank!

No wonder the Germans thought well of the General Sherman. And no wonder they considered its gun stabilizer its outstanding feature. For this one device has revolutionized the whole combat technique of tank fighting!

For us, tank battles are no longer stop-and-go affairs, with every stop offering the enemy a "sitting pigeon." American tanks are now more than 500% deadlier than ever before.

And the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, which developed the device—the Westinghouse engineers, who perfected it—and the men and women of Westinghouse who make it in great numbers—are proud as Punch.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Westinghouse

PLANTS IN 25 CITIES . . . OFFICES EVERYWHERE

'The Snark Was a Boojum'—Stage and Screen News—Radio Programs

New Farce by Owen Davis Opens at Shubert Theater

By L. A. Sloper

Billed as a "startling" comedy, "The Snark Was a Boojum," which opened at the Shubert Theater last night, turned out to be a wacky farce. Composed by Owen Davis and produced by Alex Yokel, it is more Yokel than Davis.

The story has to do with a will under which an uncle's fortune goes to the first of his family to be born in the old homestead, somewhere in Massachusetts. With three young couples in the competition, the possibilities of indelicacy are evident, and few of them are overlooked.

The play contains practically everything but taste. Besides the farcical elements, there is a touch of mystery, a little attempted murder, a bit of poetry, and a dash of romance.

* * *

There are some good laugh lines, and some clever tricks in the direction, but most of the jokes are dull as well as tasteless. The construction of the piece is hardly up to the Davis standard. The action consists mostly of a great deal of shouting and rushing about, with entrances and exits largely inexplicable. The third act sags badly. The dénouement could just as well have come at its beginning as at its end.

The best things in the play have little or nothing to do with the plot. Among them are the conversations between a young girl from California and a young bachelor of the house; a discourse on interior decoration by an effeminate young husband; a scene in which one of the young wives makes a midnight appearance in what looks like being a Lady Macbeth scene, but turns out to be a search for some candy; and the reaction of a visiting lady to a radio announcement that a homicidal maniac is at large: "I only listen to the Philharmonic," she says quietly.

* * *

The company is uneven. Most interesting of them is the ingénue, Jane Huszagh. Her role is the best-written in the play, but it is also the most difficult. She brings to it the necessary clarity of diction, nuance of expression, charm of manner and grace of movement. In less skillful hands this Sandy Gate would be merely a silly girl, but Miss Huszagh makes her an elfin creature of delight. Her explanation of the difference between a snark and a boojum is delivered with a captivatingly elusive humor.

Frank Lovejoy is agreeable as the bachelor brother, to whom the author has not been too helpful. Catherine Willard, an old friend of Boston theatergoers, is amusing as Sandy's aunt; Joan Banks is an attractive tough girl; Mervyn Nelson does an expert job as the interior decorator, and Florence McMichael is very funny indeed as the baby-voiced young wife whose chief interest is food. The others vary from fair to bad.

Last night's audience which was well disposed, rewarded the performance with frequent laughter.

'Snark Was a Boojum'

Shubert Theater—Alex Yokel (in association with Jay Faggen) presents "The Snark Was a Boojum," a comedy by Owen Davis from the novel of the same name by Richard Shattuck, staged by Alexander Kirkland, setting designed by Frederick Fox, costumes designed by Miachel Paul. For two weeks beginning August 16, 1943. The cast:

Rodney Shilly	Frank Lovejoy
Mrs. Wilson Wilson	Catherine Willard
Elwood	Dickie Van Patten
Millie Smith	Joan Banks
Sidney	Ben Lackland
Sandy Gate	Jane Huszagh
Martin	Mervyn Nelson
Maybelle	Florence McMichael
Henry	Fleming Ward
Vivian	Phyllis Adams
Ward McKay	Hans Robert
Aunt Celine	Ann Dere
Daybreak	Harold Waldridge
Doctor Mortice	Frank Wilcox
Rosie	Grania O'Malley

Children's Concert

Arthur Fiedler announces for the final Children's Concert of the Esplanade season, Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, a program which constitutes virtually a grand zoological fantasy. The opening number will be the Wedding March from "The Golden Cockerel," by Rimsky-Korsakoff. Next comes "The Carnival of the Animals," by Saint-Saëns, with the noted pianist, Jesús M. Sanromá, as soloist. Finally, there will be heard Prokofieff's orchestral fairy tale, "Peter and the Wolf," with Laning Humphrey as narrator.

Film Shorts

New York

Five short action films of uncommon interest, produced in England, are now being released in the United States by the Film Division of the British Information Services, by arrangement with leading American distributors.

RKO-Radio is releasing "The Last Hazard," a story of the balloon-tending ships that guard British channel ports. Former tugs and trawlers fly the balloons, whose slender cables form traps for Nazi planes. We see the daily procedure of the men who protect the convoys, sweeping mines, and engaged in frequent skirmishes with enemy planes. We see a balloon shot down, and a Nazi raider brought down after one of his bombs carried away the ship's anchor. The wireless brings a rescue ship, and the 24 hours add up to a good day's work, for the convoy goes through.

"In the Drink," released by Warner Brothers, shows in detail the remarkable utility of rubber life rafts, with comprehensive equipment for men from disabled planes who may be adrift for days. We see a land plane preparing to crash on the water, with the men all in their places, ready to scramble out and get their raft in motion before the plane sinks. Apparently everything has been thought of, including a dozen ways of making the men as visible as possible to surface and aerial searching parties. Rations in condensed form and means of making brackish water fit to drink, to supplement the supply of canned water, are in the equipment.

United Artists is distributing "Kill or Be Killed," a thriller that depicts a British Tommy and a Nazi soldier stalking each other, using every bit of camouflage lore that they know to conceal their movements from each other. The Tommy not only wins but succeeds in potting a rescue patrol of five Germans.

"Common Cause," a Twentieth Century-Fox release brings together contrasting men who are fighting fascism on widely dispersed fronts: a Chinese airman who talks with an American pilot, and an English cargo-boat skipper who talks with a Russian ship pilot. These men feel at first that differences in national characteristics make it difficult for people of the Allied Nations to be friends, but the play ends on a note of mutual understanding.

"British Women," American distributor not named, depicts the great variety of war work women are doing, in the ranks, on the farms, and in the factories.

"These Are the Men," released by Metro, depicts the Nazi leaders, Hitler, Göring, Goebbels, and Hess, showing them in action, and describing their histories.

Eight members of the Crown Film Unit, producer of official wartime films for the British Ministry of Information, have reached New York to photograph the second half of "Western Approaches," a Technicolor production telling the story of the convoys.

Alfredo Valente

Moment from "Romeo and Juliet"

Hugh Laing and Alicia Markova in Ballet Theater's production of Anthony Tudor's new ballet. On Oct. 6 the company begins a four-day visit to the Boston Opera House.

Stage Notes

"One Touch of Venus" will be the title of the new Kurt Weill-S. J. Perelman-Ogden Nash musical which has hitherto been known as "One Man's Venus." The piece will be presented Sept. 13 at the Shubert by Cheryl Crawford in association with John Wildberg. Mary Martin, John Boles, Kenny Baker and Paula Laurence have been signed for the featured roles. Elia Kazan will do the staging, Agnes de Mille the choreography, Howard Bay the settings, and costumes will be designed by Paul du Pont and Kermit Love.

"Another Heaven," a new play by Guy Bolton and John Golden, is to be presented in Toronto on Aug. 30, in preparation for a New York opening, with a cast including Estelle Winwood, Clarence Derwent, Elizabeth Inglis, Ethel Morrison, and Thelma Schnee.

The engagement of "The Army Play by Play," a group of five one-act plays written and acted by men in the service, has been continued at the Martin Beck Theater, New York, until Aug. 28.

Roland Young is to appear in New York this season in "Another Love Story," a new comedy by Frederick Lonsdale, with Margaret Lindsay as leading lady.

Margaret Sullavan is to appear in New York in "The Voice of the Turtle," a drama by John Van Druten, to be presented by Alfred de Liagre, Jr.

"A High Wind In Jamaica," author not named, is on this season's Theater Guild schedule, with Oscar Homolka taking a leading role.

Helen Hayes has passed her one hundred and fiftieth performance in "Harriet" at Henry Miller's Theater in New York.

Maurine Cannon will have the ingénue lead in "Hairpin Harmony," a musical farce to be presented soon in New York under Harold Orlob's management. The story revolves around the members of an all-girl band.

"The Student Prince" is in the final weeks of its New York run at the Broadway Theater. The Messrs. Shubert are to follow it immediately with a revival of "Blossom Time," featuring Alexander Gray as Schubert and Barbara Scully as Mitzi.

Next week's bill at Guy Palmerton's Worcester Playhouse will be "Up Pops the Devil," with Ruth Brighton, Louise Kirtland and Frank Lyon featured.

On the Esplanade

Tonight

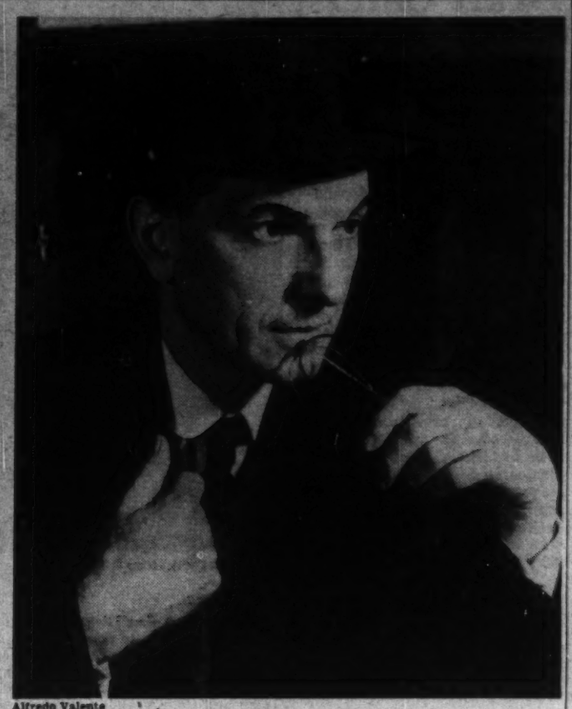
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

There's a Plane in the Sky ..... Master Sgt. Alexander Steinert
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Minuet for Strings ..... Bolzoni
Finale, Symphony No. 1, in C Minor ..... Brahms
"The Star-Spangled Banner"
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... de Falla
Warsaw Concerto (for piano and orchestra) ..... Addinsell
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Old Timers' Waltz ..... arranged by Lake
"El Capitan" March ..... Sousa

NBC

Ed Wynn

Who brings his vaudeville show, "Big Time," to the Shubert Theater on August 30.



Alfredo Valente

Joseph Schildkraut

In "Uncle Harry," expected at the Wilbur Sept. 27 as one of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series of subscription plays.

Oils, Water Colors Shown

At Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, there is a miscellaneous display of oils and water colors. Included are pictures by a number of contemporary American painters, many of them residing in New England.

The subjects relate chiefly to the mountains and sea, to rustic scenes and flowers. The general atmosphere is peaceful, providing a retreat from everyday pressure and exigency.

John F. Carlson's "Wintry Lane" shows the somber gray light of winter; Marian P. Sloane's "Cabbage Patch" describes a familiar view of home gardening; Charles Curtis Allen's canvas depicts "Autumn Foliage"; Emile Grouppe paints a "Vermont Covered Bridge"; Bertha Menzler Peyton does "Echo Lake" and John F. Enser, "Monadnock." Stanley W. Woodward's "Easterly" is a marine in which the dashing surf scatters a veil of spray.

The water colors show more variation. A group by Walton Blodgett describes in calmly laid strokes and neat drawing typical views of the vicinity of Stowe, Vermont. Polly Nordell's floral portraits are delicately painted. There are other aquarelles by John Whorf, Vladimir Pavlosky, Sam Charles, Dwight Shepler, Andrew Wyeth, and William Jewell.

Stage News

Monty Woolley will be starred in "Centennial Summer," by Twentieth Century-Fox, a picture based on a novel about the Paris Exposition of 1876 by Albert E. Idell.

Joseph Cotten is to appear with Charles Boyer and Ingrid Bergman in Metro's "Gaslight."

Columbia is to do a film about wartime Washington called "He Had to Be a Hero."

"None Shall Escape" is the title of Columbia's coming film about the trial and punishment of the Nazi oppressors of Poland.

Senator Hatch To Report On Tour of U. S.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Talk: Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker will report on his tour of the European battle fronts, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico will report on his recent nation-wide tour to learn public opinion of postwar plans, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Drama: "A Letter from Lincoln," starring Humphrey Davis, will be dramatized on Treasury Star Parade, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m. "Passport for Adams," a new dramatic series, produced and directed by Norman Corwin, with Robert Young starring as Doug Adams, a small-town American newspaper editor on a roving assignment through the United Nations and neutral countries, makes its debut tonight, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Music: Alfred Wallenstein conducts his Sinfonietta in a performance of Schubert's Sixth Symphony in C major, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Variety: Lieut. Richard Meldon of Jamaica Plain, who recently returned from the European war zone, is guest speaker on "Wings for Tomorrow," following a dramatization of some of the most exciting of his war missions, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Bing Crosby is going to visit Johnny Mercer's "Music Shop," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Christian Science Program Aug. 22

Mrs. Nora Schmitz will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Aug. 22, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "True Rationing."

This is the third program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Roughly Speaking," an autobiography by Louise Randall Pierson, has been bought by Warner Brothers, probably as a picture story for Bette Davis.

Risé Stevens, opera singer, is to appear in a Bing Crosby film called "Going My Way."

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Snark Was a Boojum," by Owen Davis. Presented by Alex Yokel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Only Girl," by Victor Herbert. Featuring Patti Pickens and Bob Simons. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 7:30-9 p. m.

Tomorrow

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Children's Esplanade Concert. 10 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"We are the Marines." 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray, Herbert Marshall. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Fenway—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny." Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Melody Parade." Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 5:50, 8:50. "Behind the Rising Sun." Margo, Tom Neal, J. Carrol Naish. 1:05, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Special Preview: 2:30.

Kenmore—"White Cargo." Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 1, 3:54, 7, 9:53. "He's My Guy." Joan Davis. 2:20, 5:20, 8:15.

Majestic—"Across the Pacific." Humphrey Bogart. 10:23 a. m., 3:01, 5:47, 9:33. "Top Hat." Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 12:06, 3:46, 7:32.

Metropolitan—"Coney Island." Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Swings It." Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Mission to Moscow." Walter Huston. 10:30 2, 5:30, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner." Vera Vague. 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Lily Mars." Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:46, 6:54, 10:02. "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone. 11:13 a. m., 2:21, 5:30, 8:37.

Paramount—"First Comes Courage." Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny." Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:58, 7:35.

RKO-Boston—"What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Rochester, Freddy Martin, Ann Miller. 10:40 a. m., 1:48, 4:57, 7:46, 10:08. Stage Show: 12:37, 3:34, 6:36, 9:35.

Scollay—"Background to Danger." George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:45, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals." Billy Gilbert. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:28.

South Station Theater—"Yesterday Is Over Your Shoulder." "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady." "At the Stroke of Twelve." "Falla." "Lightning Strikes Twice," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Lily Mars." Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 12:52, 3:57, 7:02, 10:07. "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Telepix—"Port Banning." "The White House Dog." "Pitsapatrick Tour." "California Junior Symphony." "Your Boy in the Army Air Force." "Catalina Island." "Digest of News," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Here Comes Kelly." Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "The Housekeeper's Daughter." Joan Bennett, Victor Mature. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—"My Friend Flicka." Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 12:40, 4:20, 8:05. "Mission to Moscow." Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:16, 5:50, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Background to Danger." George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals." Billie Gilbert, Frank Fay. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:17.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic." Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "They All Kissed the Bride." Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Rhythm of the Islands." Allan Jones. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Regent: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Sailhouse Blues."

Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic." Humphrey Bogart. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Erie Blore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bataan." Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Bataan." Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Let's Have Fun," Margaret Lindsay.

Coolidge Corner: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarsich.

Cleveland Circle: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

University: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "It's a Great Life." Blondie and the Bumsteads. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. "A Gentleman Gangster," Barton McLane.

Codman Square: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.

Franklin: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Lady of Burlesque, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.

Park: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 1:30, 6:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant, Irene Dunne. "Golden Boy," W. Holden, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Forever and a Day," Charles Laughton. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2:30, 6:44, 9:58.

Mystic: "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. 2:10, 5:30. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 3:25, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 3:38, 9:28. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:19, 5:19.

Strand: "Flight for Freedom. 3:10, 8:15. "Glideraleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 3:05, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Undercover Man," William Boyd. 2:15, 8:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 3:25, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Mysterious Doctor," Eleanor Parker. 1:30, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bataan." Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.

NATICK—Celestial: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Friend Flicka." Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Doris Nolan. 2, 8.

Strand: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," W. Bendix. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

Strand: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Northwest Rangers." James Craig. Capitol: "Five Graves to Cairo." Franchot Tone, Akim Tamiroff. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dixie Dugan." Charles Ruggles, Lynn Andrews. 2:10, 7:15. "Forever and a Day," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 3:21, 8:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.

Coolidge: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter. "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ell Parade of 1943," J. Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Tom Conway.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Hit Parade of 1943," S. Hayward, J. Carroll.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Action in the North Atlantic." Humphrey Bogart. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 3:30, 7:35.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Connecticut

Hartford—Sunday, Aug. 22, 9:15 a. m., WDRC, 1360kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 24 and 25, 9 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English.

London—6:00 p. m.—Lionel Gamlin presents a program for young British War Guests in Canada and the U. S. A. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venesuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—British Church Leaders Speaking. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Commenta in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Theater: "Journey's End." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.75 meg., 25 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Tribute to Sir Ernest Macmillan. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatimala—11:45 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

Owing to condition, abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Nowtime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p.m.—Musical Program.
5:45 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shredniek.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Barini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

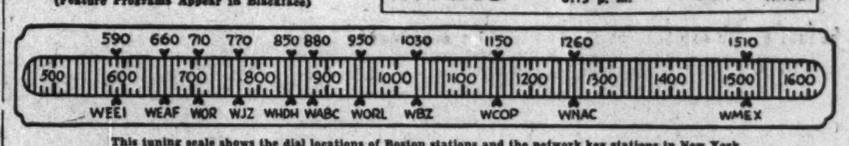
W43B, Boston (44.3m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

2:15 p. m.—Boston Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Boston Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates Game.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid: drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gort Trio	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Gene Autry and the
3:45 Song Shop, B. Elliot	Program: speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Pirates baseball game	Earl Hines' Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Pirates baseball game	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:45 Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Aircraft Warning Week
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries";	Pirates baseball game	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Portia Faces Life"	Braves-Pittsburgh	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45 "American Women"	"Chisholm Trail"	"Superman"; sketch	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	News Service
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 "On With the Show"	A. Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns: songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45 News: 6:55, B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast: Music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Wings for Tomorrow	"Confidentially Yours"	Carole Bruce, songs
7:45 Hour: songs; orch	"You and the War"	"Yankee Yarns"	Fred Lang, news	Musical Hawaii
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade	George Gershwin's Music
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Velney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says: quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	You Shall Have Music
8:45 comedy; or.; news	Horace MacQuarrie, m.c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank DeVol's Or.; songs	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Capt. Eddie Ricken-	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Jay C.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Klein-
9:15 bacher: talk	Famous Jury Trials	Flippen, conductor	Service singer	singer "I Hear America
9:30 Report to Nation	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Singing"
9:45 Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; Sports	rade: C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album
10:00 "Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news	News: Defense talk
10:15 Adams": dr. series	"Waltz Time"	Shop: songs; comedy	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30 Carl A. Hatch	Silver Nocturne": music	"Beat the Band"; Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	'Silver Nocturne': News	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00 News; News An'lysis	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Hamilton's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30 Raymond Scott	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Sinfonietta: Alfred Wal-	Day's End: music
11:45 Show: orchestra	Swing Shift Music: News	"Music You Want"	lenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; band	News Comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Band Boz	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Nancy Lee's Show	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Morning Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News: Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Spotlight Revue	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 "Brilliant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	South American Magic	"The Open Door": sk	Choir Loft: organ	Lt. Crossman, talk
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Musical Poll of Hits	'Woman of America': sk	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00 "What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News	"Snow Village": sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph:	Melody for Meditation
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carlbew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News report
12:00 Kate Sm

Baby Sisters Find Haven At Bunker Hill Girls' Club

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ten, eleven, and twelve-year-olds who have to take care of baby sisters this summer don't have to miss any fun if they belong to the Bunker Hill Girls' Club. They can bring their tiny charges right along to the clubhouse and leave them at Play Village while they go for a swim in the Club's pool.

Opening Play Village on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 until 3, instead of only on Saturdays as was the case last year, became necessary this season with so many more mothers taking jobs outside of their homes, according to Mrs. Eloise McGinnis, Assistant Director of the Girls' Clubs of Boston. Play Village is just one phase of the organization's Stay-at-Home Camp program, she added.

The little folks have a craft period under the guidance of Miss Jennie Gold while their older sisters are swimming. Then the latter return and set up housekeeping in Play Village, which is partitioned off into "cottages" large enough to accommodate families of six. Drawing money from the "bank," visiting the "post office," and "shopping" with their ration coupons keeps the youngsters happily occupied—and off of Charlestown's streets.

Two volunteer adult workers and two teen-age junior counselors are on hand to serve the village's 35 to 40 inhabitants, but they really take care of themselves beautifully, said Mrs. McGinnis. Well-balanced lunches are served on the small tables in the cottages. The tables are set and the dishes washed by the youthful housekeepers. Fifty cents a week includes lunches and an educational trip on Wednesdays.

Miss Gold has taken the tots to visit such interesting places as the airport, WEEI, Franklin Park, and the Children's Museum. Their favorite trip includes a ride on the swan boats in the Public Gardens. Tomorrow they will see the old South Meeting House, Old North Church, and other historical spots.

V-Vegetable Show

Victory gardeners in Newton Highlands are grooming their pet products for entry in the two-day vegetable and flower show which the Newton Highlands Garden Club is planning to hold in the Hyde School on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. All classes, except as specified, are open to the community, and exhibitors may enter as many classes as are listed on the schedule. Exhibits will be judged according to the rules of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Committee chairmen with whom garden enthusiasts are invited to confer are: Fruit and vegetable displays, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Churchill; vegetables, Dr. Noel G. Monroe; flowers and house plants, Mrs. Donald D. McKay; arrangements, Mrs. Carlton S. Perkins; canning, Miss Carol Hiltz; children's exhibits, Mrs. Allston T. Budgell; garden shop, Mrs. William Skinner.

Business Club

United States Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire and Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts will discuss recent happenings in Washington at a luncheon of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley Plaza, Aug. 26 at 12:30 p. m. Miss Carolyn LaVers, President of the club, will preside. Reservations may be mailed to Room 805, 6 Beacon Street, Boston.

Country Fair

A country fair and carnival for the joint benefit of American and British war relief will be held at the Junior High School, Wellesley Hills, on Sept. 10, 11, and 12. Mrs. Franklin H. Palmer and Miss Mildred H. Temple will be co-chairmen.

The gala event, featuring a victory garden and flower show, is being sponsored by the United Seamen's Service and the British War Relief Society, and the proceeds will be shared equally by the merchant seamen's services of Britain and the United States. Charles Gorely, Jr., will be in charge of the garden show, which will have a schedule of over 100 classes.

An added attraction will be the exhibition of objets d'art from private collections, including rare etchings owned by Miss Helen Temple Cooke, head of the Dana Hall Schools, Chairman of the Art Committee is Mrs. Charles Gorely, who herself has an unusual collection of ceramic tiles.

Tea and supper will be served by members of the Red Cross Canteen who are giving their esrvices on the Refreshments Committee, headed by Mrs. Philip Meyer. The staff of the Women's Volunteer Civilian Defense Office, as well as members of the Wellesley American Legion Post, the Kiwanis Club, and the Village Churchmen will be on hand to help in the booths at the carnival, which is being sponsored by the Poets' Club, a group of Wellesley High School students.

Play Village at the Bunker Hill Girls' Club

By a Staff Photographer

Organized Fun From Conducting to War Stamp Purchasing

Upper left: Big sisters and little sisters join in "God Bless America" under the baton of conductor Marilyn Cooney. Upper right: Milliner Mary Mahoney tries one of her new fall creations on customer Eileen O'Leary. Lower row, left: Mistress Joanne Lyons of Robin Cottage has just taken her youngest up from his nap. Center: Louise Pendlebury, left, looks a bit glum over that last brilliant move by her opponent, Jean Shackelford. Right: "Mrs." Patsy Hitchman purchases some envelopes and a War Stamp from Postmistress Marie Nicholson.

Production Above Quotas Asked to Shorten War

War Activities in New England

Production above present quotas in order to shorten the war and save servicemen's lives is being asked of General Electric and other war workers here in a message being circulated today from Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board and former President of the General Electric Company.

Labor-management groups to work out co-operative plans to increase production must be formed and encouraged on all sides, Mr. Wilson said, according to his message appearing in the General Electric News, circulated among G. E. plants in this vicinity.

American industry can increase production by re-examining quotas with a view to raising them by informing workers about their responsibilities and obligations to the fighting forces, he said.

In the North African and Sicilian campaign, casualties were far lower than had been anticipated, thanks to an abundance of "the finest military equipment on earth," the message pointed out.

"In every battle that our men fight in the future, they must have a finer abundance of the best equipment available," Mr. Wilson declared, "for that equipment is going to mean lives saved, thousands of lives. Put that fact alongside of our production schedule."

Increased war production is really necessary and is not "just another bee in Washington's bonnet," he pointed out. The production plant is part of the military strategy, and great accomplishments are now being planned for a final victorious push, he said.

Addressing himself to manufacturers, he said if "you are scheduled to produce a certain quantity of war material by a certain date, you have undertaken a specific military obligation."

Women Marines

Enlisted members of the Women's Marines are now being given a chance to become officers, it was disclosed today.

Beginning with the Sept. 13 class at the Officer Candidate School, the majority of candidates are expected to be made up from women who have been in service up to three or four months following indoctrination and from applicants who have demonstrated proficiency.

Processing Center

The East Coast Processing Center for soldiers who have been absent without leave or in desertion will be activated at Camp Edwards on Aug. 25, it was announced today.

The Center is to rehabilitate and train soldiers who have failed to comply with Army regulations, so that they can rejoin their outfits and, in some cases, be sent overseas, it was explained.

The Center will be under the command of Col. Winfield O. Shrum, former commander of the Reception Center at Fort Devens. The Center will occupy the area previously used by the First Service Command's Basic Training Center.

Wage Boost Is Given 2,200 N. E. Car and Bus Employees

Wage increases for 2,200 street car and bus employees of New England were announced here today with the approval of the Regional War Labor Board.

Correction of gross inequities was cited by the Board as the basis for the advances, which were held to be within the pattern of wage stabilization pursued by the Federal Government.

The pay boosts reach employees in six companies and follow similar raises granted last week to other streetcar men. Today's list covers:

New Haven, Conn.—Connecticut Company, 1,776 employees, increase of 10 cents an hour. Retroactive to April 1, date of the contract.

Saugaus, Mass.—Rapid Transit, Inc., 61 employees, five cents an hour raise for operators, five to 10 cents for mechanics. Retroactive to April 4.

Springfield, Mass. — Springfield Street Railway Company, 24 non-union employees, 11½ per cent increase retroactive to Jan. 1, corresponding to similar raise for union employees recently endorsed.

Providence, Hartford and Fall River—250 terminal employees of the New England Transportation Company, wage schedule approved, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1942.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Central Bus Corporation, 40 employees, three cents an hour general increase, retroactive to April 1.

Lewiston, Maine—Lewiston-Auburn Transit Company, 76 employees, eight cents an hour increase for operators, cleaners and general helpers and 14 cents for mechanics, retroactive to June 15.

Organized employees were represented in a number of these cases by the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of the American Federation of Labor.

Stowaway Youth Is Held in Boston For Early Hearing

An undoubtedly patriotic Lolo, Mont., youth, who attempted to get into the Merchant Marine by the stowaway route, today wound up in a Federal Court in Boston in an arraignment before U. S. Commissioner William C. Rogers for violation of the stowaway act of 1940.

The youth, who claimed to be 17 years of age, hitch-hiked and rode freight trains to New York from his small village in the mountains near Missoula. He stowed away on a freighter in New York which he thought was bound for Europe. The lad was discovered, however, before the vessel reached Boston.

Held in $500 bail for a hearing on Aug. 25, the boy was given into the custody of the U. S. Marshal to be lodged in some other place than jail because he was a minor and while his story is being investigated.

The lad told the Commissioner that he left home without informing anyone of his plans. When he reached Chicago, he said, he wrote a letter to his parents informing them of his determination to join the American Merchant Marine. He was unable, however, to join the Merchant Marine without his parents' consent. Forms for his parents to sign granting permission to enlist were in his possession.

GOOD BUYS IN USED THINGS

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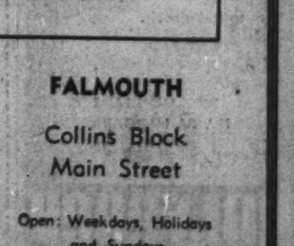

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY — YELLOW PAGES

Packers' Own Maple Ceilings Don't Work Well in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 17—An Office of Price Administration maple ceiling, written last February by representatives of Vermont packers who went to Washington to attempt to stabilize the industry, "boomeranged" to an extent that the packers were able to obtain in the open market only 30 to 50 per cent of their normal requirements.

Their hastily written price ceiling order, which was approved by the OPA because the packers "knew more about the maple market situation," unexpectedly served to turn the bulk of the Vermont maple crop into retail channels. This was the story which came out this week through officials of the State Department of Agriculture, causing the producers, who profited most, a few hearty chuckles.

Under the order, the packers had a price ceiling of 19 cents a pound, or $2.09 a gallon of sirup, which was the top price they could pay the producer for high grade No. 1 sirup. The wholesalers were permitted 22½ cents a pound. When the Vermont maple producer set it down on paper here's what he was permitted to receive by the OPA: $2.09 from the packer, $2.92 from the retailer and $3.39 from the consumer.

About the same time gallon cans were made available to the producer and a number of carloads came into the State. The farmer saw the answer, bought the gallon cans, and with much less sales effort than usual, sold the bulk of their crop to the consumer for $3.39 a gallon.

It was a good crop, slightly above the average, and the farmers were fairly happy over the whole thing. The packers have expressed no discontent. They wrote the prices and all the definitions of the order and could feel unhappy only about the interpretation and application of their language.

Burlington War Work

Burlington has become one of a number of assembly and packing points throughout the country for Army transport truck bodies. Work had begun on the painting, assembling and crating of 750 cargo bodies, when it was announced this week the Donovan Contracting Company, which operates shipbuilding yards at Shelburne Harbor on Lake Champlain, had received an Army ordnance contract.

The company has leased a building from the T. A. Haigh Lumber Company, and officials said, additional contracts of sufficient size to keep 40 employees busy, had been promised.

Partly assembled, the cargo bodies complete with all component parts are packed into huge wooden cases, two to a crate, size 7½ by 12 feet. The wood parts are shipped to Burlington from Mississippi and the hardware from Detroit.

Entire Crew Safe As Dragger Sinks

MONHEGAN, Maine, Aug. 17 (AP)—The 75-foot Gloucester, Mass., dragger St. Rosalie went ashore near Green Point in a fog early today and sank a few minutes later, but the entire crew of seven reached this island safely. The vessel, owned by Nickolas Parisi of Gloucester, was homeward bound with 55,000 pounds of fish.

Coast Guards said the vessel struck at 5:20 a. m., about a half mile from the northern end of Monhegan Island, and that the crew backed it off into deep water. The craft sank, however, as the crew tried to plug a hole in its hull.

Capt. Matheau Parisi, brother of the owner, and his six crew members took to a dory and rowed to Monhegan Point. Coast Guards later took them to the mainland.

Katherine P. Loring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 17—Miss Katherine P. Loring, who passed on here yesterday, devoted herself to civic and philanthropic works. She and her sister, Miss Louisa Putnam Loring, played a conspicuous part in Beverly's civic affairs.

Born in Boston and educated in private schools, Miss Katherine Loring served on the Building Committee of the new Library at Beverly Farms and for years was Chairman of the Library Trustees. The land on which the library was built was given by the Loring sisters.

Miss Loring's family was among the first to establish summer residence at Pride's Crossing and she long took an interest in the Beverly and Beverly Farms Improvement Societies and was made Honorary President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Note for Picnickers:
Potato Chip Ceiling Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—Picnic note: The Office of Price Administration ordered a temporary price ceiling for potato chips Aug. 17 which will increase the cost to consumers 10 per cent a package.

OPA said the order was necessary because potato chip makers have been squeezed between rising material costs and fixed prices for their product, with the result that many have stopped production. The new ceilings—to be accomplished by reducing the size of packages—will become effective Aug. 26.

Connecticut Finds Its Robin—in Files

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 17

Mrs. Frances Burke Redick, Secretary of State, reported with a sigh of relief yesterday that her office had found a suitable picture of "Turdus Migratorius," chosen by the last Legislature as the official state bird. Now she can go ahead with plans for printing the yearly State Register and Manual.

Since she announced several weeks ago that a picture of "Turdus Migratorius" was needed, Mrs. Redick's office has been literally swamped with offers, ranging from expensive Audubon prints to calendar pictures. None of them exactly suited the purpose, however, and then it was discovered that the State had a suitable picture all the time—in the files of the Fish and Game Department.

"Turdus Migratorius" is a nine-dollar Latin word for robin.

Fisher-Emerson Course

Radio and secretarial training are to be combined in a new two-year course offered jointly by the Fisher School and Emerson College. A co-operative course of this sort is possible because the two schools are neighbors on Beacon Street. Under this reciprocal arrangement, Emerson is offering shorthand and typing to its students to be taken at Fisher.

New Carrier Wasp Launched at Fore River

Continued from Page 1

United States Senator, David I. Walsh (D), Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

Nosed by tugs to a fitting-out basin, the new carrier may be completed two years ahead of schedule, according to Edward Geehr, assistant general manager of the yard, who acted as master of ceremonies.

The new Wasp, whose keel was laid March 18, 1942, is the third of a group of carriers under construction at Fore River. The two previous ships of this group, the new Lexington and the Bunker Hill, were both launched during 1942. Contracts for these vessels were awarded in September, 1940, and the two other carriers were completed 16 months ahead of schedule, Mr. Geehr.

New Craft's Advantages

The new ship is "bigger, more powerful, and better protected," than the old Wasp, Mr. Geehr said.

It was originally assigned the name "Oriskany," but shortly after the sinking of the Wasp the name was changed.

The "adventurous career" of the old Carrier Wasp, covering 140,000 miles in the two and one half years of its existence, was praised by Mr. Geehr. He recalled that its end came when it was sunk by American torpedoes, following hits by three torpedoes from a Japanese submarine; 90 per cent of the carrier's complement was safely removed to cruisers and destroyers.

Aviators of the old Wasp shot down many Japanese planes "without the loss of a Wasp aviator in combat," Mr. Geehr stated.

While the launching of so large a ship is always a matter of interest to shipbuilders, Mr. Geehr continued, "there are few if any new problems connected with this one." Larger and heavier ships have been launched from the same ways [the old Lexington and the battleship Massachusetts] and two earlier ships similar to the Wasp have been successfully launched at Fore River.

Senator's Hope

Senator Walsh, took occasion as a member of the launching party to express a hope that the new ship would bring "victory speedily, quickly, and emphatically."

Other members of the party who spoke included Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts State Senate, representing Governor Saltonstall; and Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy.

Wasp No. 6 was the seventh aircraft carrier to be built for the newest fighting arm of the United States Fleet. It was launched on April 4, 1939, and was commissioned on April 25, 1940, at the Navy Yard's South Boston Annex, where the craft had been a familiar sight to passers-by.

Although the full role of that craft in this war has not been published, it is known that its presence was felt in the Mediterranean Sea early last year when it evaded strong Axis opposition to deliver fighter planes to besieged Malta. It was the flagship of a task force covering the movement of reinforcements into Guadalcanal on Sept. 15, 1943, when it was sunk during the battle with a Japanese task force. Forrest P. Sherman of Melrose, Mass., was its captain.

It participated in the attack on New Providence Colony, West Indies, in February and March of 1776 and captured the British brig Betsey on May 6, 1776, in Delaware Bay. It recaptured a French schooner with cargo in December of that year, off the northeastern coast of the United States. With four other ships, it engaged the British ships under Sir William Howe in November of 1777, and was blown up by the Americans to avoid its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The second Wasp was a ship of 18 guns, built at the Washington Navy Yard, in 1806. Under command of Master Commandant Jacob Jones in 1812, it captured the British brig Frolic of 22 guns, under Capt. Thomas Whinyates. Shortly after this action, H. M. S. Poictiers arrived on the scene, captured the Wasp, and freed the Frolic.

The third Wasp was built at Newburyport, in 1813, an 18-gun ship, under Master Commandant Johnson Blakeley. On June 28, the following year, it captured H. M. S. Reindeer of 18 guns; for this prize the captain received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal. In September, it defeated and received the surrender of H. M. S. Avon, but was unable to take possession owing to the appearance of a superior British force, which arrived in time to save Avon survivors before that vessel sank.

Bound for Spanish Main

Later on that month, the Wasp took as a prize the British dispatch brig Atalanta, of eight guns, and sent it with a prize crew to a United States port. The Atalanta reached Savannah on Nov. 4, 1814, bringing the last direct word of the Wasp. The Swedish brig Adonis reported that the Wasp boarded it on Oct. 9, bound for the Spanish Main.

The fourth Wasp was formerly the iron side-wheel steamer Emma Henry. Purchased from the New York Prize Court in 1865 for $83,361, it was assigned to duty with the special squadron searching for the U. S. S. Stonewall in the West Indies. The Wasp left Hampton Roads on May 17, but was injured in a collision at Charleston, S. C., and was unable to proceed. Its name was changed to Wasp on June 13, 1865, and was attached to the South Atlantic Squadron until 1876. It was condemned at Montevideo, and sold on June 5, 1876, to L. B. Schenier for $2,548.47.

The fifth Wasp was formerly the yacht Columbia, purchased during the Spanish-American War, and converted to Navy use in the blockade of Spanish ports in the West Indies. It did patrol duty during World War 1, was decommissioned at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 1, 1919, and sold Nov. 3, 1921.

Machine Tools

Machine-tool industry of the Union of South Africa has developed rapidly since its inauguration in 1939. Single-purpose lathes for machining shells were the first tools produced. Production of butting tools, gauges, jigs, and fixtures are centralized in four plants, each specializing in one type.

A Predecessor Wasp of Today's Carrier

Photo Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

18-Gun Sloop Captures 22-Gun British Sloop Frolic

Second of the line of seven United States fighting ships carrying the name "Wasp," the sloop of war shown in this aquatint in a 45-minute action in 1812 captured the British Frolic. But shortly after the action, H. M. S. Poictiers arrived on the scene, capured the Wasp and released the Frolic. The picture is credited to Samuel Seymour [after J. J. Barralet]. The latest Wasp went down the ways at Fore River today, a 25,000-tonner.

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Capture of Messina Completes Allied Conquest of Sicily

Continued from Page 1

tary installations and harbor works at Messina.

"Not only all wounded but also several thousands of British, American, and Canadian prisoners of war were brought to the mainland," it said. Major General Hube was said to have been the German general in Sicily.

The lightning advance of the Americans, 14 miles from Messina on Aug. 16, was facilitated by a sea-borne landing. This latest landing of amphibious troops by the United States Navy, the fourth such attack in the past 10 days, was near Milazzo and was carried out without great difficulty.

Meanwhile, a naval communiqué announced that strong Allied naval forces were blockading the foot of the Italian Peninsula from the Gulf of Policastro, 150 miles up the west coast and half way to Naples, to Cape Rizzuto on the heel of the boot.

Sea forces have been sweeping nightly into Messina Strait, it was announced, and have carried out a series of bombardments of the Italian coast.

Scalea on the south side of the Gulf of Policastro was heavily shelled on the night of Aug. 14, with 1,000 shells thrown into the port in the space of 20 minutes.

Allied Naval Units Rout Enemy Ships

American naval units drove off enemy motor torpedo boats north of Messina, the naval communiqué said, and British forces similarly put to flight other motor torpedo-boat units near Cape Rizzuto.

Presumably the belief that the Allies would launch other amphibious operations, this time against the mainland in pursuit of the enemy, accounted for demolitions observed by British destroyers off the south coast of the Italian toe.

Meanwhile, large formations of Allied planes pounded communications in Italy and to lesser extent in Sicily with hundreds of tons of explosives.

A large force of Liberators from the Middle East Command attacked Foggia, Tortorella, and San Nicola airdromes in Southern Italy with more than 300,000 pounds of bombs and shot down 43 of the nearly 100 enemy fighters that gave them a fierce battle. Eight bombers were lost.

The full power of the Northwest African Air Forces was thrown into the battle to prevent the Germans and Italians from regrouping on the mainland, attacking roads and bridges in an effort to keep the enemy from reaching points of safety inland.

The Viterbo airdrome, 45 miles north of Rome, again was hammered.

The Americans pressed into Messina from the north coast.

The Germans made a brief stand at Spadafora San Martino, on the coast less than eight miles from Messina, but the Americans forced their way through in a final attack.

From then on it was a scramble to reach the battered goal.

As they were reaching the outskirts, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, was addressing a group of Wacs at Allied Headquarters and telling them, "Messina will fall tonight or tomorrow."

The Germans had no time to lay their usual networks of mines, and the Americans captured an entire train of enemy trucks as they moved up.

But an almost complete eclipse of the moon on the night of Aug. 15 gave the enemy an unusual opportunity to escape.

South Pacific:

U. S. Forces Seize Vella Lavella Island

Japan's holdings throughout the Central Solomons and the enemy oases still barring the way to his fortress of Rabaul were gravely menaced as the consequence of a surprise invasion of Vella Lavella Island.

United States forces in considerable strength seized it Aug. 15 in a move so unforeseen by the enemy that the invaders accomplished the hitherto unhead of feat of capturing 350 Japanese alive, and unarmed. Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed the new move in a communiqué.

The Japanese obviously believed that the Americans, now wiping out enemy resistance on New Georgia above the captured Munda airfield, would hold to island-by-island strategy and strike next across the Kula Gulf at the Vila air base.

Instead, the Americans by-passed Kolombangara Island, on which Vila is situated, and overwhelmed Vella Lavella, 45 miles northwest of New Georgia. Seizure of this northernmost island of the New Georgia group seemed to seal the fate of all other intervening islands—Ganongga, Gizo, Wanawana and Arundel as well as Kolombangara.

"This places our forces north of enemy positions at Vila on Kolombangara Island and renders its continuous supply problematical," the communiqué pointedly stated. It puts United States forces within 80 miles of Bougainville. On and around Bougainville are four of the six air bases in the Solomons still in Japanese hands—Kahili and Kieta on Bougainville, Ballale below it, Buka above it. Vila and the seaplane base at Rekata Bay, Santa Isabel, are the others. Both Vila and Rekata Bay were bombed by our planes Aug. 16.

Significantly, among the 350 Vella Lavella captives were Japanese who had fled Vila because the incessant bombings of United States planes, together with a tight blockade by our ships, have caused a shortage of food and supplies. Other prisoners included Japanese Navy men who managed to survive the sinking of between 16 and 22 cruisers and destroyers by American warships in two battles in the Kula Gulf.

Even as the Americans moved up the Solomons nearer Rabaul, Australians, in tough mountain fighting, finally wiped out Japanese resistance on northeastern New Guinea at Tambu Bay, only six miles south of the enemy air base of Salamaua. At least 200 Japanese were killed.

This move in New Guinea and the latest invasion in the Solomons are segments of an overall strategy which ultimately may develop into a pincers movement on Japan's all-important holdings on New Britain Island.

Continent:

Turin Is Target Of RAF Bombers

Large formations of Allied aircraft—including many twin-engined American planes—blasted at Western Europe by daylight after the RAF's big bombers had hammered Turin in their third successive night assault on Northern Italy.

Reports from the British southeast coast said that squadron after squadron of planes headed out across Dover Strait in mid-morning to continue a great offensive which has been under way for nearly 48 hours with only minor interruptions.

The RAF attack on Turin on the night of Aug. 16 represented the fourth raid on Northern Italy in five nights.

Five bombers were lost in the assault, which was highly concentrated, the announcement said.

British fighter planes simultaneously attacked Nazi airdromes and communications in France and the Lowlands, and destroyed one enemy bomber over its base.

Londoners were treated to a rare sight as the fleets of British bombers setting out on their mission flew directly over the Capital—a course they seldom take.

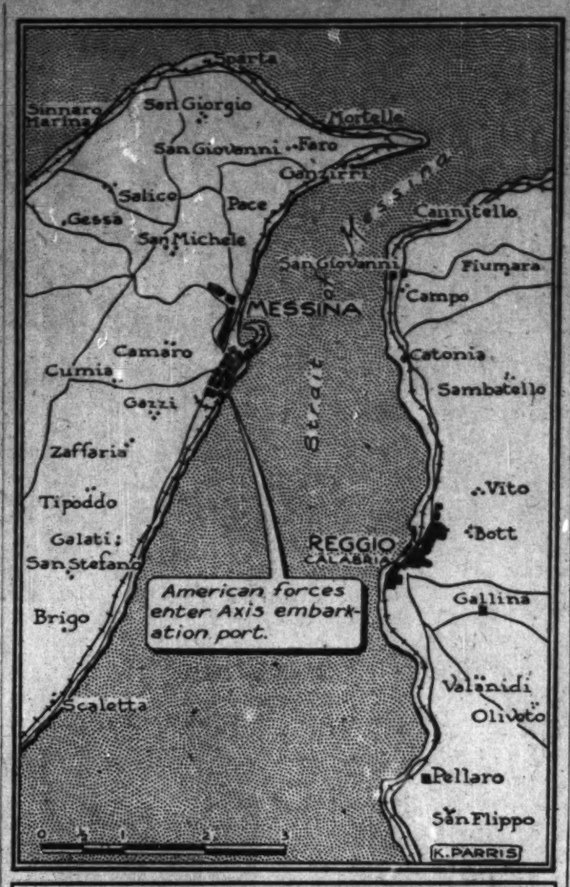
Thousands in the streets cheered as the big planes roared over.

Only Aug. 16 Flying Fortresses and Marauders swept over France during daylight hours, blasting Le Bourget, Paris's main airport. Six other Nazi-held fields in France and the big steel and engineering works at Denain, Valenciennes, felt the weigh Allied bombs. Fires and explosions were observed at the latter target.

Poix, Abbeville, Bernay, Tricqueville, Amiens-Glisy, and Beaumont le Rouget were the other air fields on the day's visiting list. A communiqué reported 39 enemy planes destroyed, with 20 Allied planes missing.

Thunderbolts of the Eighth Air Force hit the Paris area hard, knocking down 17 German fighters in dog fights over the city, while the Fortresses and other Allied bombers accounted for the rest of the Allied score.

Opposition over Paris was the most violent of the day. The German-controlled Vichy Radio said 180 persons were killed in the northeast and southeast suburbs of Paris by "several squadrons of Anglo-American bombers which attacked in three waves for half an hour." Le Bourget is less than seven miles from the center of Paris.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Advance on Two Fronts

Upper: Close-up of the Strait of Messina shows the port, now occupied by American forces, while Axis forces across the two-mile Strait on the mainland are carrying out extensive demolitions. Lower: Arrows show how Russian troops around Spas Demensk and those around Karachev appear likely to converge in the Bryansk area. The Red Army is now within 15 miles of Bryansk.

Russia:

Drive on Bryansk Gains Momentum

The drive on Bryansk, the hinge of the German front southwest of Moscow, is moving at the fastest pace of any of the three current Red Army thrusts, the Russian Army newspaper Red Star indicated.

With Soviet troops meeting stiff resistance in the battle for Kharkov, other Russian divisions were moving steadily ahead toward Bryansk supported by the push further north from Spas Demensk.

Around Kharkov, Red Star said, the Germans were hurling large concentrations of reserves backed up by units of from 40 to 50 tanks and air squadrons in an effort to improve their precarious position.

The Soviet monitor in London recorded a Moscow broadcast of a front-line dispatch to Red Star which said that "very tense battles" were raging around Kharkov.

The Germans were meeting with little success in the counterthrusts despite the use of picked troops, Red Star said, and the Soviet Army was throwing the Nazis back and inflicting heavy losses.

Russian troops driving through the shattered German defenses west of Karachev have approached to within 15 miles of Bryansk, Moscow announced in a communiqué.

The war bulletin reported Red Army successes all along the 500-mile front from Spas Demensk, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, to Kharkov, described by the Russians as "the largest German base of operations on the Soviet-German front."

Russian divisions attacking on the Bryansk front, the communiqué said, advanced rapidly through heavily mined territory, capturing 130 villages and thrusting a spearhead well to the northeast of the city which may be the start of an encirclement drive.

The column advancing to the north of Bryansk captured the town of Zhizdra, 40 miles north and slightly to the east of Bryansk, the communiqué said. This force was in position to make a junction with other Red Army units advancing from Spas Demensk, 80 miles north and slightly west of Bryansk.

Fighting before Bryansk was through dense forest and swamp land along the Orel-Bryansk railway. The Russian bulletin praised Soviet engineering units which, it said, cleared a path through 370,000 German mines.

The Russians said the Germans were paying heavily both in manpower and war material for their resistance to the Soviet advance. More than 6,000 Nazis have been killed in the fighting of the past two days, they declared. In addition, the fall of Karachev cost the Nazis 48 tanks, 12 planes, 100 field pieces and self-propelled guns, 225 machine guns, 99 mostars, 223 trucks, 6,500 rifles, and large quantities of ammunition and supplies which were seized in the captured city, the bulletin announced.

Russian troops were closing in on Kharkov, third largest in Russia, from the east, north, and west and at least one column was battling German troops in the suburbs. Other Russian units were striking further west of the city and had sealed off practically all escape routes. The communiqué indicated the Russians expected the city to fall within a short time.

Kiska Island:

Knox Says 'No News Is Good News'

Secretary Frank Knox said of the Navy's prolonged silence on operations against Kiska Island: "No news is good news."

There has been no announced action against Kiska since July 30. When the Navy Secretary was asked at his press conference why there should be such an absence of information about an island on which announcements previously had been made almost daily, he first said that he presumed bad weather had brought on a period of inactivity.

Mr. Knox said that combat losses and Allied bombing of production centers undoubtedly were compelling the Germans to dig into their U-boat reserves in order to operate against Allied supply lines in the Atlantic.

Commenting on the announcement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that more than 90 submarines were destroyed in May, June and July by Allied antisubmarine weapons, the Secretary said it must also be true that the Nazis have "lost some of their best skippers."

This, said Mr. Knox, is even worse than the loss of the ships because there is no way to replace an experienced commander.

He recalled that when U-boat operations were at their height he had estimated the Germans had 400 to 500 submarines. This included, he said, many in reserve which were employed for training in the Baltic Sea.

The rate of destruction of one a day, he said, was believed to exceed the German rate of production and, therefore, the Nazis were "undoubtedly having to dig into their reserves."

Burma:

Allied Planes Hit Japanese Bases

RAF Hurricanes attacked Japanese troop concentrations and installations in Burma in the Maungdaw and Buthedaung areas and at Sinoh on the Mayu Peninsula, a joint Allied communiqué said.

Other aircraft, the communiqué added, swooped down on loaded supply vessels on the Kaladan River north of Akyab, destroying six and damaging others.

Mohawks bombed and strafed a river steamer and supply dumps on the Chindwin River at Kongyi in the Kalewa district, with unannounced results.

A United States 10th Air Force communiqué said American medium bombers made a series of attacks in Central Burma.

B-25 Mitchells bombed the railway station at Sagaing, destroying rolling stock.

Germans Who Doubt Fatherland Will Win Face Capital Penalty

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 17 (AP)—German Labor Minister Robert Ley declared angrily in an editorial Aug. 15 that "anyone who injures the community is a traitor and a criminal," and added pointedly that Germany has a capital penalty for all those spreading doubt as to Germany's chances in the war.

The Berlin correspondent of the National Zeitung said today that the editorial, appearing in Der Angriff, was caused by "more and more public discussion" in Germany of whether the country can hold out under combined air attacks, the Russian offensive, and any forthcoming United Nations continental invasion.

Dr. Ley declared "unremitting war" against all those on the German home front who are "fostering and organizing internal strife," said Berlin dispatches quoting his editorial.

U. S. and Britain to Recognize De Gaulle-Giraud Committee

Continued from Page 1

ment and only a formal initialing of the agreement remains.

This long-delayed and widely welcome step in stabilizing and strengthening Anglo-American-French relations comes at a time when Gen. Charles de Gaulle and General Henri Giraud appear to have stabilized and strengthened their personal relations, General de Gaulle taking a position predominant in political affairs and Gen. Giraud pre-eminently acceptable to the Combined Chiefs of Staff as a military collaborator predominant in military affairs.

In recognizing the French National Committee as the trustee of French interests outside metropolitan France, it seems evident that the United States and Britain are accomplishing three main purposes which they have in view:

Principal Objectives

1. To give anti-Nazi French national leaders the fullest possible initiative and control of French affairs.

2. To demonstrate to the French "underground" and to other patriotic anti-Nazi movements which are fighting with such courage and sacrifice in all the occupied countries that liberation from Germany means restoration of national sovereignty as rapidly as possible.

3. To assure the resistant peoples of metropolitan France themselves that the Allies intend to lean over backward not to impose a non-elective French government over France itself until the liberated peoples can elect a government of their own choosing.

It is for this reason that Washington and London have confined their political recognition of Generals de Gaulle and Giraud to the trusteeship of French interests outside metropolitan France.

It is for this reason that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill do not in their own acts extend their recognition of the co-ordinate French Presidents beyond areas where French people can openly demonstrate their approval of even a temporary regime.

Safeguard for Future

In a word, the Americans and British wish to give the Fighting French leaders administrative authority over territory from which the enemy has been expelled without crystallizing a temporary regime which the later liberated France would not be free to retain or to unseat.

Washington and London officials are convinced that the new relationship will be acceptable to the Fighting French and will smooth many lines of co-operation which have been marred in recent months.

This, then, will be a foremost accomplishment of the latest Anglo-American consultations which are about to begin on the highest level.

It seems evident that this will be the first but not the final phase of the political side of the conference agenda. It now seems certain that the President and the Prime Minister will make a new and strong effort to start political discussions with Moscow and it is this object which is said to be foremost in the possibility that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, may go to Moscow.

If Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill cannot bring Premier Joseph Stalin to their conference, it looks as though they would take their conference to Mr. Stalin in the persons of emmissaries.

Obiously this is a make-shift device, hardly a substitute for the presence of Mr. Stalin himself. But while Mr. Eden in going to Moscow after Quebec could not guarantee that the Soviet Premier would be brought into agreement with Washington and London he could guarantee that he would be brought into closer proximity with their intentions.

The imminent Quebec meeting still is an Anglo-American affair but the Anglo-Americans are trying hard to make it more than that.

Eisenhower Coming?

QUEBEC, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Quebec war conference entered its second week today amid strong indications that the unique manner in which it has been handled has been designed deliberately to intensify Axis nervousness over major military developments predicted by President Roosevelt.

Arrangements have been completed to receive Mr. Roosevelt here shortly for his sixth formal war council with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

[Don Iddon, London Daily Mail correspondent, suggested in a dispatch from Quebec that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower may attend the meeting and added that he might already be in Canada, although he said this could not be confirmed.

"There is a growing impression in Quebec that Allied leaders and the military staff are waiting for something and someone—not just President Roosevelt," Mr. Iddon wrote. "It may be they are waiting for Eisenhower."]

In previous meetings of the two United Nations leaders, starting with the one two years ago at which they formulated the Atlantic Charter, secrecy was the rule. There were no advance announcements and strict censorship control prevailed.

But this time the entire pattern was changed. It was pretty much of a certainty that Mr. Churchill again was coming across the Atlantic. His arrival in Quebec was announced. The press was allowed to state that he and Mr. Roosevelt had held a preliminary conference at the President's home in Hyde Park, N. Y., and that American Chiefs of Staff were here to confer with British Staff Chiefs.

Denial by Churchill

QUEBEC, Aug. 17 (AP)—An official British spokesman said yesterday at a press conference that Prime Minister Winston Churchill wished to deny a statement attributed to him that the war would be over by Christmas.

The statement was published by two French language newspapers, Le Canada of Montreal and L'Action Catholique of Quebec. They reported that Mr. Churchill made the prediction last week when he addressed members of the Quebec Provincial Cabinet in French.

M. R. K. Burg, representative of the British Information Service in Quebec, announced:

"The Prime Minister of Great Britain denies that he ever made the statement attributed to him that the war would be over by Christmas."

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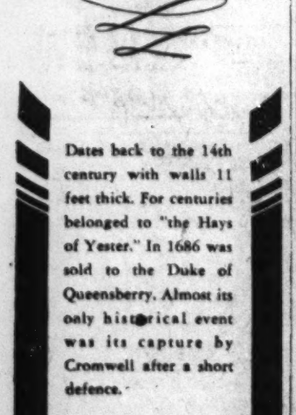
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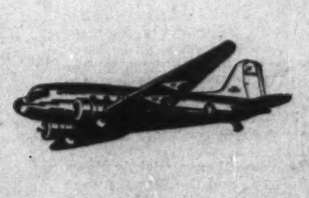
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Norway Under State of Siege; Police Units Placed in Army

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17 (AP)—For the first time in three years, no trains transported German war materials to Norway and Finland through Sweden yesterday. The last such supply train rolled Aug. 15.

Transport of Nazi troops through Sweden—a traffic which has involved 250,000 soldiers annually—also is to be discontinued next Friday under the new Swedish policy, announced in a communiqué Aug. 5.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17 (AP)—Thousands of members of the Norwegian police were being inducted into the armed forces today under a decree signed by Premier Vidkun Quisling, apparently acting under direct orders from German occupational authorities haunted by fears of an Allied invasion.

Members of Premier Quisling's personal bodyguard and his Storm Troopers were also ordered militarized under the decree.

A London broadcast recorded by CBS and a Swedish radio announcement heard by Reuters said a state of siege had been proclaimed throughout Norway. CBS also quoted the Berlin Radio as saying that the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter had reported that German troops in Norway were being heavily reinforced.

Premier Quisling's decree forcibly mobilizing the Norwegian police into the Army also placed Norway under virtual martial law. His action followed the execution of the Norwegian Civil Police Chief, Gunnar Eilifsen, on charges of disobedience to German authorities.

Action by Special Court

An Oslo account of the execution said that he had been sentenced by a Norwegian special court for refusing to order his men to arrest women who failed to report for general mobilization.

It is claimed that when a number of other officers refused to sign a declaration of loyalty, Jonas Lie, Minister of Police, warned that they would be court-martialed. The men are said to have signed.

The formal reason given for the Quisling decree, was, according to an official Oslo announcement, that "there have been and still are war conditions in Norway because of the aggressive actions against Norwegian territory and citizens by Soviet Russia and its allies."

The German authorities in Norway expelled the Oslo correspondent of the official Swedish News Agency, Benkt Jerneck, within a few hours after he telegraphed dispatches about the execution of Police Chief Eilifsen and the return of the Norwegian officers into German captivity.

Military Law Invoked

About 500 regular officers and 1,000 reserve officers are said to have been affected by the decree. Officers on the reserve list without special war training and those collaborating with German authorities were not affected.

Premier Quisling bolstered his decree by taking stern emergency steps to "maintain peace and order" in Norway as conditions in the country appeared to be growing critical.

The puppet Premier also struck at underground organizations by bringing civilians under military law, threatening them with execution by the firing squad for "transgressions" against the Nazi authority.

Earlier the Germans had ordered a roundup of all Norwegian military officers still in Norway for transfer to Germany as prisoners of war.

Versatile Indeed Is the American Jeep

Associated Press

Somewhere in Australia It Takes to the Rails

The United States Army's favorite vehicle had as a recent assignment the job of substituting for a switch engine "down under." Wearing regular railroad steel wheels, the jeep goes about its man-sized job of pulling a freight train. In the front seat are Lieut. Col. R. L. Fry (left) of Pocatello, Idaho, and Brig. Gen. C. W. Connell of Birmingham, Ala. In the rear seat is First Lieut. D. Thomas, also of Birmingham, Ala. In the rear seat is First Lieut. D. Thomas, Idaho.

Byrnes Dashes Hope for Peace By Axis Defeat in Near Future

Continued from Page 1

war, compared with a little more than a quarter at the peak of World War I. This is because we have furnished our Allies through Lend-Lease, "with 43 per cent of our tanks, 48 per cent of our locomotives 40 per cent of our railroad cars, 23 per cent of our combat cars and carriers, and almost one-fifth of our unprecedented airplane production."

A definite effort on the part of the Government to increase certain essential supplies for civilians without lessening the war effort.

No need for breaking down the "Hold-the-Line" order against higher prices because weekly wages of factory workers have gone up 34.7 per cent since December, 1941, while the cost of living has increased only 12 per cent; because net income of farmers in 1942 was 50.7 per cent higher than in 1941 when it was the highest in history; and net profits of corporations after taxes in 1942 were 83.2 per cent higher than in the prewar year 1939.

First interest of every good citizen today, Mr. Byrnes declared, "should be to see that there is no further rise in the cost of living.

"If, in some cases, increased production costs make further price adjustments unavoidable in order to obtain necessary war production, then we must, by more rigid price control or subsidy, or other items, see that there is no rise in the cost of living."

Mr. Byrnes estimated that the cost of living today is about 4½ per cent above the September, 1942, relationship with wages which the "Hold the Line" order seeks to attain.

He reported "definite progress" being made on the Government's new price reduction program, which he said will bring down the cost of "actual necessities—not of fancied wants."

Mr. Byrnes specifically replied to a charge that the Government has failed to reclaim 47,000,000 acres of food-producing land, taken out of production between 1932 and 1939. His figures showed that the net loss was 22,000,000 acres and added: "With 22,000,000 less acres in production, and with less manpower in 1942 than in 1932, the American farmer produced 36 per cent more food.

"Instead of the war resulting in less food for the civilian population, our people are eating more food now than they did before Pearl Harbor," he pointed out.

On the subject of taxes, Mr. Byrnes said the nation had spent too much time arguing on what amount of back taxes should be forgiven to get on a pay-as-you-go basis, that it had neglected to demand imposition of higher taxes to close the $20,000,000,000 inflationary gap.

Allied Air Blitz to Eliminate Luftwaffe Now Under Way

Continued from Page 1

France and the Low Countries, the immediate objective falls short of early elimination of the Luftwaffe.

In yesterday's brilliant sunshine, American and British bombers and fighters bagged 37 Nazi fighters, with a loss of 18 Allied machines. Le Bourget Airfield near Paris was hard hit by a powerful force of Flying Fortresses, while some 20 other Nazi air bases were struck within 24 hours. Last night RAF fighter Intruders were out after airdrome targets and today the task had been handed over to the bombers again.

United States Flying Fortresses were yesterday carrying out a birthday blitz and British newspapers today paid tribute to American achievements in the year since the USAAF started bombing operations from Britain. Figures are prominently publicized showing that the Americans in 12 months have dropped 15,722 tons of bombs on Germany and Occupied Europe by daylight; have operated 82 raids; shot down 1,728 enemy fighters, probably destroyed 671, and damaged 872, while themselves losing 419 bombers.

Daylight Bombing Opposed

It is recalled here that even Prime Minister Winston Churchill was opposed to the American day-raiding policy. But the Americans now are recognized by the British Cabinet and the British people alike as having demonstrated precision bombing and a successful method of shooting down fighters beyond general expectation.

This Allied air offensive is not being played up here today so much as the softening up for invasion. It is more likely to be the start of a long and bitter fight over Northwestern Europe to eliminate the Luftwaffe.

What already has been achieved against the Luftwaffe is remarkable. The Russians now are reported here as having air superiority in every sector. Berlin is reported resorting even to tricks to get machines from the Russian Front to bolster the West air front. Planes recalled from Russia for refitting are switched to the West, so report goes.

Nevertheless, Luftwaffe dispositions and strength remain sufficiently undisclosed to prompt caution. The extent of its reserves in areas like Poland, Bulgaria, and Hungary are hardly known.

Meanwhile the twenty-five German bombers which swooped on Britain's South Coast in brilliant moonlight on Aug. 15 left a sharp reminder of the whiplash still in the Luftwaffe's tail.

It is this whiplash which is a constant source of concern to British authorities, who bear in mind the Nazi threat only recently reaffirmed by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels that if and when the door of defeat is finally slammed on Germany, the Nazis will themselves from sheer revenge seek to make it slam so violently as to bring down European civilization.

Evidence on Aug. 15

Today blasted homes on the English South Coast in which rescue parties still are searching for entombed victims point as a clue to the havoc that German last-effort reprisals could wreak. It was caused by the bombers which dashed in from the sea on Aug. 15 for lightning attack. They took a minimum of risk, yet lost five of their numbers or 20 per cent.

Nevertheless, they left a trail of destruction even though in a limited area. They set sirens wailing and heavy guns reverberating through towns and cornfields in a wide section of Southern England. What if the German High Command decided on a despairing effort with hundreds of planes instead of 25?

Britain's best safeguard is to be prepared and that is what the Military Command and Civilian Defense authorities alike are continually striving hardest to achieve. The Aug. 15 bag of 20 per cent of the raiders suggests there would be veritable Battle of Britain scenes again, only this time at night, should the Germans resort to heavy night raiding.

Being fully prepared and always on the alert, Britain can turn its thoughts with more equanicity tothe question whether the Luftwaffe will or even can make major raids on Britain again.

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P. O. Fairplay Prunes Places Hoof Mark On Service Paper

CLARESHOLM, Alberta, Aug. 17 (CP)—Pilot Officer Fairplay Prunes now is the official mascot of No. 15 Service Flying Training School, RCAF. He was duly sworn in Aug. 14, receiving his commission and his wings.

Pilot Officer Prunes is a long-eared, saucy black burro from Colorado and came to the school as a gift from the Fairplay, Colo., Chamber of Commerce. He is a direct descendant of the original Prunes, a shaggy coated burro who lived until 1930 when he reached the age of 63 and in whose honor a monument was erected on the main street of Fairplay.

The mascot was marched up to a flag-draped stand and formally presented to the commanding officer, Group Capt. W. E. Kennedy, by Flying Officer G. E. Finley, a United States member of the RCAF.

A difficulty arose when Pilot Officer Prunes had to sign his name to some official papers. He balked a bit but soon ink was smeared on his hoof to make his signature.

DID YOU GET A BUSY SIGNAL when you called New York Central "Reservations?" We're sorry. But, if you could step behind the scenes and watch the wartime activity, you'd see why we must ask you to be patient.

THERE HAS TO BE ONE PLACE at each principal point on New York Central where *all* reservations from that city are made. That's the Reservations Bureau. And into it funnel all requests to make, cancel or change reservations.

WORKING AT TOP SPEED the clerks are hard pressed to keep pace with the flood of calls...from travelers' homes and offices...from the armed services...from traffic managers of war industries and from business men bound on errands of war. Then there are the calls on direct wires from the numerous ticket offices of New York Central and other railroads. And every day there are thousands of telegrams for space from out-of-town points.

EACH CALL OR TELEGRAM means that a clerk must check the reservation lists of many cars. Often the desired train is sold out. Then the clerk must search the reservation lists of other trains or other days to find accommodations. Do you wonder that . . . even though we've greatly increased our staff . . . all the clerks are busy, and incoming calls often pile up?

WE ARE CONTINUING TO EXPAND our facilities and personnel as today's conditions permit. But war multiplies the difficulties. It has doubled our passenger traffic. It has taken half the Pullmans and a third of the coaches for troop movements. It has made extra telephones almost unobtainable. And it has called many of our experienced workers to the colors.

THANKS FOR YOUR PATIENCE and understanding. They are especially appreciated today when we're battling to keep the greatest traffic in history flowing over America's wartime rails.

New York Central

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Chance to Shop Keeps Workers Happy

By Frances Fiske
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

There may seem, at first thought, little connection between a lipstick or a new dress and a bombing raid over Germany. The association becomes clear, and important, when you learn that if the lipstick or dress is wanted by a war plant worker who has no other way of getting it, she may take a day off from work for shopping.

War plant managers had realized, for some time, that this was one of the serious causes of absenteeism in their plants. They knew there was an imperative need on the part of workers for either a time or a place to shop. Not being able to make time for it, they made a place instead. The solution to the problem has now been arrived at by a method which is mutually beneficial to the war plant management, the workers—especially the women—and to those who provide the service. It is the "In-Plant" stores.

Absenteeism Cut

These stores, set up inside the war plants by leading department stores, enable the worker to shop during her lunch period, before or after work. They have already, in a few brief weeks, cut down absenteeism, thus benefiting the plant manager and the war effort; and they help the stores which operate them, not in large profits, but in good will and future business.

Bloomingdale's of New York City operates such a store in the Sperry Gyroscope Company's plant at Lake Success, L. I., and L. Bamberger and Company of Newark, N. J., has two such "In-Plants" at the Otis Plant and R. C. A. plant, both in Harrison, N. J. These three are the only such stores in the East, although some have also been established in western war industries.

The Bloomingdale venture was the result of extensive study by a shopping committee, a permanent group of 12, set up by Miss Cynthia Coonley of the Sperry plant, to investigate the situation. The committee's findings resulted in the building of a Bloomingdale store right inside the plant.

It's no slap-dash affair, either. Constructed by the plant, because Army regulations forbid any outsiders working in the building, the store occupies 2,000 square feet and is a vision in peach and blue, with special lighting effects, display counters and everything that goes to make up an attractive store anywhere. It opened June 14.

Here, Sperry's 12,000 workers may purchase anything from a few facial tissues to a complete new outfit. They may even order furniture or other large objects for delivery to their homes. The store is open from just before noon till about 3 p. m. and draws more than 700 customers a day.

Hand-Picked Clerks

Because it is on government property, the clerks must be paid accordingly. There are 24 of them, and they are all hand-picked. First they were approved by Bloomingdale's personnel manager and then the Army undertook to investigate their qualifications, they were gone over by the F. B. I., had to undergo physical examinations, fingerprinting, and present proof of American citizenship, as did these working in the Bamberger "In-Plants."

The Bloomingdale "In-Plant" is the pet both of Bloomingdale's, which looks on its new baby with pride, and Sperry officials. The latter see that it is well advertised to employees by means of a public address system, a bulletin board where the Sunday newspaper ads are posted, and the Sperry News, which features it.

In addition to its other services, it has already outfitted a bride who went to its bride's consultant for help, and has assisted a mother, who had asked for a day off to outfit her little girl for camp. Instead, Bloomingdale's took out a selection of camp clothes, and within a few minutes, the mother had made her selection.

Usual Facilities

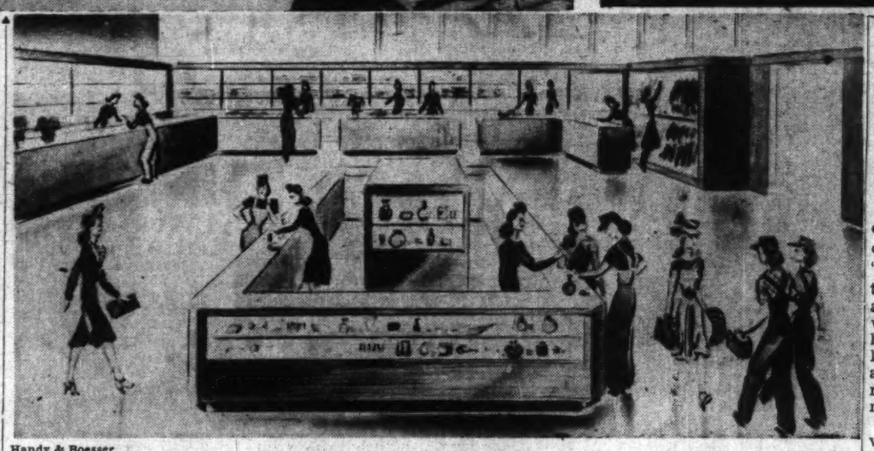
The Bamberger stores have been operating for about two months. They not only have cut down absenteeism at the plants but have relieved crowded transportation conditions in the vicinity, authorities say. In addition to its shopping service, Bamberger cashes checks for the workers, and offers them the same credit arrangements available to regular customers. There is a personal shopping service, too, for those who wish it. The store is open one day a week in each plant, and has 12 salesgirls. Posters, circulars and special announcements over the public address system advertise its wares.

These include, as they do also at Bloomingdale's "In-Plant," every conceivable article which women could want, and a special department for men.

Two Plants Take Orders

In addition to its two plant stores, Bamberger has an order service at two other war plants, the Pollak Manufacturing Company, Arlington, N. J., and the Weston Electric Company, Newark, where space is allowed a company representative, who takes orders for articles to be delivered to the workers' homes.

Store officials say that because of the extra labor involved, the "In-Plant" will probably never show a large profit but they consider this type of store worth while because of the good will it builds and the valuable contribution it makes to the progress of the war.



Handy & Boesser

You can shop in your work clothes and during your work day at the "In-Plant" stores which are now helping to solve the problem of absenteeism for three eastern war plants. Above are workers in a New Jersey plant enjoying the satisfaction of having merchandise brought to them by L. Bamberger and Company instead of having to go out and look for it. Below, a sketch of Bloomingdale's "In-Plant" store at the Sperry Gyroscope Company's building, Lake Success, L. I.

Home Comes First, Says Señora Trujillo

Interest in Public Affairs—No. 6

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The hand of an artist has had its way in this apartment, I thought as I entered the New York home of Señora Flor de Oro Trujillo, First Secretary of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic of which her father, Rafael Leonidas Molina Trujillo, is President. And the assumption was correct—the artist was Señora Trujillo.

She is not a career woman in the sense of having decided to follow in her father's steps and having prepared herself through the study of political economy, and other heavy and serious subjects. After her preparatory education in her own country, she spent four years in Paris, where she studied art, music, literature and languages and then she was married; for marriage, she believes, is a career in itself and one to which every woman should look forward.

Culture Aids Diplomacy

With her husband, the late Dr. Maurice Berck, she came to New York City to make her home, but now, since his passing, she is turning her education in the channels of diplomacy—"not forever, but for the present," she says. She illustrates how a woman may put to good use a cultural background and an interest in world affairs developed through travel and broad association.

We sat as we talked on a white pine sofa upholstered in coral color. Over the mantel was a large portrait of Señora Trujillo done in a tropical setting. It was the work of a Spanish artist, showing her in a gown of white, coral flowers in her black hair, and in the background soft green palms and water shimmering in the moonlight. The portrait's colors were repeated in the moss green rug and draperies, the white pine paneling and furnishings of the room, the green, and gold, and coral of their coverings.

Loves Decoration

"Interior decoration is one of my hobbies," Señora Trujillo told me, "I love it." Then she explained that her interest, as First Secretary of the Embassy, is chiefly in furthering the cultural relations between her country and the United States and in this way contributing to the cultural development of the Dominican Republic as well as acquainting the United States with the art, music, and literature of her country.

"I hope to arrange to bring to our Republic many of your leading musicians and to arrange for exhibitions of fine paintings," she said; "I also hope to bring to my country the finest teachers in art and music."

Señora Trujillo, like her father, believes women should have the vote, and the Dominican women have it. Her appointment was in line with his policy of giving women positions of prominence in the Government and a voice in it. However, she believes that with all of the new responsibility that women have in public affairs, they should still consider homemaking their primary career.

Considering it as such, she believes they will keep well informed on public questions so as to be able to discuss them intelligently and helpfully with their husbands and to vote wisely, realizing that whatever affects their country affects also their homes.

She cited her own stepmother who was married to her father just as he came into the presidency, as an example of the important part a wife and mother has in the home of the Chief Executive. Always a woman who took keen interest in public questions, the President's wife offers a helpful viewpoint on these in her discussions with him and the guests who gather in their home. And, in her role of wife and homemaker, she sees to it that the President finds practically a different world awaiting him when he returns from a day of pressing executive problems. There is a cheerful, harmonious atmosphere, his daughter points out, and he takes satisfaction in the knowledge that his wife shares his interests outside of the home as in it.

Why Not Dry Basil, Sage, Mint?

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By all means dry as great a variety of herbs as you possibly can. However, if time and space limit the choice, I would recommend these three—sweet basil, sage and mint—as having the greatest diversity of use in the dried state. Mint and sage are perennials; sweet basil is an annual, growing readily from seed each year. The drying process is easily accomplished, if a few simple rules are carefully observed.

The plants should be gathered just before the buds burst into bloom, for at that time they are richest in oil. Cut them early on a clear, bright day, after the dew has dried but before the sun is too high. Remove all defective leaves, rinse plants lightly, shake off water and tie in small, loose bunches. Hang these, head down, on lines in a dry, airy, shaded room. When they are quite dry, crumble, not too finely, removing stems, and store in tightly-covered containers of tin or glass—never paper. Label carefully, and if in glass, store in a dark place so that the color may be preserved.

Now a few suggestions as to their use. Suppose we start with mint. Try sprinkling it generously over each serving of pea soup, also over all fruit salads. In each case a subtle nuance of flavor results. Add also to lemonade, orangeade and punch. Then, for serving with lamb dishes, there is mint sauce. The following recipe came from England:

Mint Sauce

¾ cup water, boiling
3 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons sugar
3 tablespoons dried mint leaves

Combine thoroughly all ingredients except the mint leaves and pour over the latter. Let steep for ten minutes and serve hot.

For a delicious and easily prepared relish, try—

Currant-Mint Jelly

⅔ glass currant jelly
1½ tablespoons dried mint leaves
Grated rind of ¼ orange

Break the jelly into pieces but do not beat. Add mint and grated orange rind and blend thoroughly.

Dried basil has so many uses that one hardly knows where to start. This herb has an affinity for tomatoes, so sprinkle it over each serving of tomato juice. This enhances the appearance as well as the flavor of this popular appetizer. Use it in the same way with tomato soup. Sprinkle it over fresh vegetable salads to furnish a piquant flavor. It's good with fish and egg dishes, too. Stir a small amount into scrambled eggs or blend with butter and rub on baked or boiled fish. And basil is a "must" for all canned and dehydrated soups (particularly nice with bean soup). Try it in spaghetti sauce; and sift some into French dressing once, and you'll never leave it out again!

The uses of dried sage are so well known that it's not necessary to enumerate them all here. Of course you use it in all poultry stuffing and sausage meat. Sage is also fine for roast pork stuffing or for rubbing over a pork shoulder before baking. And here is something I think you'll like: melt some butter or margarine, add a pinch of powdered sage. Cook for a minute or two and pour hot over rice or spaghetti. Serve with grated Parmesan cheese. This may be used for Sunday supper with a crisp green salad.

It should always be borne in mind that the secret of success when using herbs, either fresh or dried, is a light hand.

You Need to Know How to Use Honey Successfully

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bees, manufacturers of the sugar substitute, honey, probably laugh up their wings at humans who think they are "as busy as a bee."

To make 4 pounds of nectar or 1 pound of honey, 80,000 bees have to keep busy.

Time and the precious rationed butter can be extended for you by creaming equal parts of this laboriously made honey and butter together for sandwich filling or spread for griddle cakes. Grated orange peel in this mixture for sandwiches gives it an added flavor.

Alternate honey spread mixtures are chopped carrots from the victory garden or peanut butter or the combination of raisins and celery. Honey adds flavor, keeps the sandwich moist, and holds crumbly bread together.

For each cup of honey used in baking, add ⅛ teaspoon of soda to neutralize the acid in the honey.

As a general rule, reduce liquid ¼ cup when one cup of honey is used.

Honey in baked products should be baked at a low temperature, because it caramelizes at high degrees.

If honey crystallizes, place the container in warm water until it reaches the desired consistency. Honey should be stored in a dry place—not the refrigerator—and kept at about 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

Housewife Job No Joke Today

By Dorothy Hunt Smith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I used to feel apologetic whenever I had to write "Housewife" on the blank following the word "Occupation." it seemed equivalent to writing "Occupation: None," or at most "Occupation: Scrubwoman." Now that running a house has become a major problem in economics, mathematics, agriculture, mechanics, and public relations, I feel qualified to sign myself "Mrs. Housewife, Ph. D."

Years and years ago when I was first married—about 10 to be exact—housekeeping was a remarkably simple occupation. There was usually someone to help with the ironing or heavy cleaning while the housewife undertook the more "ladylike" tasks of marketing, preparing meals, and babytending. At the turn of the season men could be found to rake leaves, put up storm windows, move furniture, spade up the garden. When the screen door jammed or the faucets leaked, when the typewriter broke down or a swing had to be put up, specialists in these matters could be obtained—fine conversational workmen with a matured philosophy of carpentry or painting.

Jaunty Mood Gone

While the weekly cleaning woman made the house spotless from attic to cellar you put the children in the car and drove out into the country to get the pick of the peaches from a farmer who had made a name for his wares. On the way back you stopped at a roadside stand loaded with fruits and honey in season, the children all had ice cream cones and if you were late home for supper you picked up your husband and drove 30 miles to an old mill for steak and French fried potatoes.

Nowadays, pioneering has returned to the town. You limit the marketing to a day or two a week and that day is Marketing Day and nothing else. You start at dawn, or as soon after breakfast as you can make it, put the children in a wagon, and start pulling. First you stop at the nearest supermarket—which may be a mile or so away, carefully dealing out ration points for the most needed articles. Then you fill the gaps in your list by exploration. There's a rumor that so-and-so, up three blocks, has potatoes, so you go there and joyously carry off the last five-pound allotment. He tells you that somebody else just got a shipment of bananas, so you stop in there. The super-market was out of meat so that means another detour to the butcher where you reap the rewards in red points of having held yourself down to a quarter pound of butter and a small can of shortening. (You sat up half the night before working this all out.)

Hard Labor Required

By now both you and the children need sustenance so you get a cone of soupy orange ice and start the long trudge home, feeling almost as triumphant as if you bore the supplies by ox-cart across the prairie.

This, of course, is only the beginning. After you get home you still have to get the washing out, laundry deliveries having become so spasmodic, or the ironing done, or clean the house (the cleaning woman is a riveter now), or look up in the government book some details as to the care of the garden (the yard boy has long since gone overseas).

Blessings Remembered

After supper, when your husband has gone air-spotting, you find out what makes a faucet leak, move the furniture into a cooler summer position and then sit down in quietness to plot a culinary course through ration points, minimum food requirements for a family of four, recipes still pertinent with the food available, and the money left in the budget.

Yes, sir, "Occupation: Housewife" is a badge of honor these days. It takes research and patience and good temper. And any time we need encouragement we can ask ourselves if we'd prefer the job in Germany? Norway? Holland? Poland? and set out on our task again with gratitude.

Japanese Relocation Problem Eased by Segregation Plan

By Harvey L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Coast's wartime Japanese question is resolving itself into a pattern so simple that even those with strong prejudices or who are ignorant of the facts cannot much longer be deluded. Another "evacuation," this time a weeding out and segregation of "Japanese who want to be Japanese," is starting. Those "Japanese who are or want to be Americans" are to be continuously helped in this course.

Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, which has been in charge of all West Coast Japanese since March, 1942, has just visited many West Coast communities, and has radiated much light where the murk of misunderstanding has long prevailed.

The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, which has for its Honorary Chairman Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, and an executive board including many illustrious names, is convinced that the governmental agencies dealing with the evacuated Japanese have accomplished much and are working as rapidly as possible toward a practical solution of the complex problem.

Policies Approved

Recently the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play "vigorously endorsed" the following governmental policies with respect to the American Japanese:

1. Segregation of disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

2. The protection of the right of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces of the United States.

3. The opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to resettle in the manner which, in the judgment of the Federal Government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage.

4. Fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal.

On all these points such progress has been made, and the course of action planned is so clear, that the Committee approves.

"The Committee believes that the War Department, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority have done well in dealing with so unwieldly a situation," said Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, Executive Secretary of the Committee. "We want the whole question considered as to its national as well as international import, rather than as a local issue. Much is being accomplished; much yet remains to be done."

Segregation Schedule

Mr. Myer told San Franciscans recently, at a meeting of the Commonwealth Club, that segregation of disloyal and doubtful Japanese will be under way in September and that it will doubtless be completed by November.

One specific relocation center is to be the center for those Japanese who will be sent back to Japan after the war. The first group to be segregated will be those who have requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan, and who had not withdrawn their applications prior to July 1, 1943.

Aside from the repatriate-expatriate group, candidates for segregation will be drawn chiefly from those who have unfavorable records with intelligence agencies and those who are denied leave clearance by the WRA because of other information indicating loyalty to Japan.

Others of the 110,000 Pacific Coast Japanese racials who were originally evacuated will remain in the other nine relocation centers only during the period required to relocate them as families or individuals outside the restricted coastal zones. Approximately 17,000 have already left the centers to resettle themselves in American communities.

A great deal of the chest-thumping and drum beating that has been done before Congressional investigating committees and by prejudiced and over-patriotic citizens generally is set at naught by the calm statement of the WRA Director that: "My own experience with these people over the past 14 months, together with all the information I have been able to obtain from authoritative sources, convinces me that the great bulk of the nisei or second-generation group are whole-heartedly American in all their fundamental attitudes and loyalties. . . . To claim otherwise is equivalent to asserting that American institutions exercise a less potent influence over the youthful mind than the transplanted institutions of the Orient. I deny that assertion."

Neither Mr. Myer nor the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play undertakes to decide the still debated issue of the original evacuation. Mr. Myer said: "Clearly there was no charge or even implication that all persons of Japanese descent were disloyal. The real point was simply that their presence complicated the problem of defense in a sensitive and threatened military zone."

The Committee, it may safely be said, would not vote anywhere near unanimously on the question of the necessity for evacuation. That is a point on which public opinion may never meet.

A point on which the WRA Director, the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, and many others agree is expressed in Mr. Myer's words: "We believe that loyalty grows and sustains itself only when it is given a chance. It cannot flourish in an atmosphere of suspicion and discrimination."

Citizens of the West Coast in general will be pleased as understanding spreads regarding the solution that is slowly being reached in the difficult problem of the Japanese evacuation and relocation. Just a little more than a year ago it looked completely hopeless.

From Braves to the Brave

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 17 (AP)—Simply phrased and pungent with patriotism, a note from 26 Navajo Indians thanked Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for recent praise of their work in producing vanadium, essential for the United States war effort.

The Indians, employed on a reservation by the Vanadium Corporation of America, sent the Allied commander in this theater the following reply to his message:

"To the Gen. Com. in Chief of Allied forces in Africa, General Eisenhower: We the undersigned Navajo Indians of Monument Valley on the northern Navajo reservation, have heard the telegram from our General

"We thank you for what you have said to us in your telegram. We will work harder to get more vanadium from under the rocks on our reservation so the guns, airplanes, and munitions you need over there where you are fighting will be strong.

"We are proud that our reservation has the vanadium to help win this war."

Each Navajo signed the message—with a thumbprint.

Among the names signed to the letter were Sheep White, Adaskie Bodoni, Shini Cly Began, Hosteen Sour Court, Hite Chee, Limie John, Kelete Black, Discherise Asan, and Luke Yozzie.

Watches Head the Christmas Lists Of Marines at War—And Mail Early

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, pinch hitting for Santa Claus, has issued a list of Marine preferences for Christmas presents. Watches—wrist or pocket—led the list.

General Holcomb asked Marine commanding generals in the Pacific to find out what Christmas gifts are most desired by their men. The Marine commandant's idea was to be sure that parents and friends had a workable compilation of good ideas for gifts and to stimulate the mailing of gifts early.

The Navy, in co-operation with the Post Office Department, has designated Sept. 15 to Nov. 1 as the time for mailing presents to naval and Marine personnel overseas. Parcels must not exceed five pounds in weight.

Here in order of preference are the things the Marines prefer, according to the survey:

Watches, pen and pencil sets, toilet kits or sets, hunting knives, pocket-size books, candy or cakes in metal containers, radios, billfolds, wallets, lighters, stationery, sun glasses, house and bath slippers, photographs, identification bracelets, rings, pipes, sewing kits, playing cards, money belts, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco in large containers, and handkerchiefs.

Rules for Waitress and Child Poems Among Books Sent for Soldiers to Read

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Soldiers and sailors who patronize the library at Service Men's Club, No. 1, were willing to admit today that the person who donated the latest box of books had a wide range of interests.

The first volume they pulled out of the box was "The Campfire Girls Go Motoring." This was followed by:

"Baldness, Its Causes, Its Treatment and Its Prevention."

"Up to Date Waitress of 1922."

"Rhymes for Kindly Children."

"The Shakespeare Birthday Book."

"An Analysis of the Factors in the Development of Fascinating Womanhood."

And these in German: "A Lace Dictionary With Patterns, "A Guide to Vienna," "A Catalogue of the Munich Art Gallery," "A Lexicon of German Quotations," and "The Pilgrim's Progress to Culture."

House at Toronto To Seat 2 Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—When the Ontario Legislature opens again, two women will occupy seats for the first time in the history of the Province. They are Miss Agnes Macphail, C. C. F., East York, and Mrs. Rae Luckock, C. C. F., Bracondale, Toronto.

Miss Macphail also pioneered in the Dominion House, as she was the first woman to be elected to the House of Commons, as United Farmers of Ontario representative for Grey South, a constituency she represented for 22 years until her defeat in 1940.

Mrs. Luckock, daughter of the late J. J. Morrison, founder of the U. F. O. movement, also has a political background. She has worked for the Housewives' Association in this city, and is now president of the group. She is also a member of the Board of Education.

BABY DIET HINTS

Just at first, all a baby demands of his food is that it is perfectly smooth in texture. But before he's many months old, he can distinguish flavor, too. You can fill both of Baby's requirements by feeding him the smooth Gerber's Cereal Food and Gerber's Strained Oatmeal. Use each of these tasty cereals at alternate feedings. Both are high in iron and Vitamin B1 content. Both are pre-cooked and so easy to prepare. Simply add hot or cold milk, or formula, and they're ready to serve!

Gerber's Baby Foods
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

HERE'S a trick chefs and bakers use—to help your wartime cooking! You won't need so much chocolate if you add a few drops of Mapleine to your chocolate goodies. Mapleine has the rare ability to boost chocolate flavor.

HOT CHOCOLATE! Skimp on the chocolate but not on the rich chocolate flavor. Add a few drops Mapleine before serving.

FROSTING! Mapleine coaxes out every tempting bit of chocolate flavor. So you need less chocolate in icing, cooked or not.

CAKE! Mapleine gives a lift to every bit of chocolate flavor! Grand for cookies, too.

FUDGE! Don't sigh for fudge. Splurge! Make it rich with chocolate flavor, yet be thrifty with chocolate. Mapleine helps.

MILK DRINKS! Chocolate milk tastes more chocolaty when Mapleine flavored! Or skip the chocolate—flavor milk with Mapleine and sugar. Good! Get a bottle of magic-working Mapleine from your grocer. Only 35¢! A little flavors a lot!

MAPLEINE
IMITATION MAPLE FLAVOR

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain baths, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

South Pacific: Strength Of Allied Air Arm Proved

Continued from Page 1

Ploesti in Rumania. But it was nevertheless a notable effort and one full of significance for future war in the Pacific.

Balikpapan was one of the largest oil refining centers in the world. The only refineries larger than it were Aruba in the West Indies and possibly Bayonne in New Jersey. The Dutch destroyed the installations at Balikpapan, including 250 oil storage tanks each with a capacity of 100,000 tons.

Since then the Japanese have had to rebuild the plant, but it is believed that the Aug. 13 raid has again put the center out of commission.

Total results cannot, however, be judged solely from the destruction wrought, which amounted to two large refinery groups set on fire and seven oil reservoirs destroyed. There are, too, tactical and psychological effects. It has been again clearly demonstrated that Japanese properties in many places in the Netherlands Indies are in danger of attack and consequently must be defended, thus necessitating the withdrawing and immobilizing of Japanese air strength from battle zones.

The raid on Balikpapan, moreover, was aimed at an oil center which is the most economically placed to supply its products to the New Guinea and Solomons battle areas. If the refineries have been put out of action then the Japanese will have to take their crude oil further west for refining and will have to carry it longer distances for delivery to the front.

Psychologically in conjunction with the recent raid on Sourabaya the native Indonesian populations will have had again demonstrated that Tokyo's hold over the old Dutch Empire isn't as undisputed as they may have been led to think after 18 months of undisturbed occupation.

This fact in itself will do something to slacken co-operation, especially where co-operation has been forced, which the seeming permanence of the Japanese occupation must have engendered.

Meanwhile the tempo of the Allied air attack over Salamaua has been stepped up. The raids on Aug. 13 and 14 were the heaviest ever delivered on one target in New Guinea and together with that of Aug. 15 made a total of 448 tons of bombs in three days, which is a real blitz by Southwest Pacific standards.

This relentless and undisputed attack against Japanese positions all the way down from the Salamaua Isthmus to Komiatum is sealing the doom of this enemy stronghold.

Providing the Allies can maintain their complete mastery of the air, and there seems no signs of losing it, this procedure is being proved to be one of the most effective methods of drawing the Japanese from their jungle ratholes.

At Munda Allied ground troops were aided partly as a result of the use of the air force as long-range heavy artillery. Admittedly this procedure takes time, especially in a jungle country where targets aren't clearly defined and where supply dumps can be widely dispersed.

But as long as attack is maintained with sufficient weight of explosives, the time inevitably comes when the core of enemy resistance is sapped and ground forces can move in with greater chances of success.

The difference in the quantity of air support made available in the Buna campaign and in the present fighting in New Georgia and Salamaua is most marked and is one of the most encouraging signs for the successful outcome of the present Allied drive.

Air power alone cannot decide this struggle, and as far as Salamaua goes a lot more dogged fighting is in store for the Allies before the 18-months-old Japanese occupation can be liquidated.

The main obstacle here to rapid success is nature, which controls in its pasimonious way the capacity of Allied supply lines.

Numbers cannot affect the issue here since the number of men that can be put into the front line to face the Japanese depends largely on the number of natives who are available to keep the men fed and munitioned.

Even the fact that the Allies now have sea entry to the area at Nassau Bay doesn't fundamentally change the logistic problem, since stores dumped at Nassau Bay still have to be lugged a dozen miles or so by the uncomplaining Papuan carriers.

This partly accounts for the seeming slowness of progress at Salamaua over what on the map looks like a few miles of country. The problem here is more complex than that at Munda where sea supply could reach to within a short distance of the front lines and consequently large forces could be brought to and supported in the battle zone.

Allied forces nevertheless are gradually advancing. In the meantime Allied air forces are playing their important role.

What Cadet Nurses Will Wear

Associated Press

Here They Are in Summer and Winter Uniforms

When it came to a question of uniforming the United States Cadet Nurse Corps it was decided to put the decision up to those who know something about women's clothes. So a jury of New York fashion editors was selected and the results of their labors are seen above:

Model Fay Hancock (left) wears the winter uniform which features a jacket suit of gray wool and a guard's coat of gray velour. The summer uniform, modeled by Sonja Gover at right, consists of a gray and white striped cotton suit with red epaulets and big pockets. The raincoat is of gray, water-repellent, satin twill. A gray beret with Navy insignia completes outfit.

Orel: National Idea Backs Red Army

Continued from Page 1

flowers from under the caterpillars of a ruined Tiger tank. It ignored an old woman shouting and gesticulating at the boundary of the camp. The sentry explained there was no theroughfare for civilians here and if the woman wanted her cow she would have to catch it coming out the other end of the camp. The woman agreed reasonably—she knows that if her cow had blundered into this camp while the Germans were here, she would have lost it forever.

Next morning I saw this woman crouching amid the ruins of her cottage cooking at a brick stove, the only part of her abode which survived the visit of the German conflagration party. All along the charred streets, groups of women and children knelt in the ruins, digging out broken utensils for a simple meal of potatoes gathered from German vegetable patches. We were riding toward Orel to inspect the ruins with Michael Romashin, Governor of Orel Province, and city fathers who had returned with the Red Army from a long sojourn in the temporary Provincial Capital of Yeletz.

The Things That Were

In Orel, we walked from ruin to ruin with a guide explaining: "This was a power station; this was a tramway depot; this was a cinema," with deliberate pause on the word "was." So familiar were these scenes that we might just have been back in Stalingrad and Kharkov.

Amid the overwhelming chaos of the power station, we were introduced to a young specialist restoring electrical equipment which had been disabled by high explosives. He manages this by combing the local debris for materials. From some of these heaps of bric-a-brac, one might expect to construct anything from a grand piano to an automobile. At the moment, however, it was most dangerous to touch them, because although 80,000 mines already had been removed from Orel and that district, thousands more remain. The Germans have a way of stringing mines to the most unexpected objects—even old tattered copies of the Nazi Party newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter.

One phrase by Reichs Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels recurs to thought amid these ruins, "If we should have to retire from the scene of history, we shall slam the door so hard it will shake the world." The Wehrmacht has perfected a technique of destruction which puts into the shade all scorched earth tactics practiced by the retreating Russians in the first months of the war.

Track Ripper

One of the latest German "attainments," which the Russians have nicknamed the "devil's troika," is a powerful locomotive with a special gear for tearing up the tracks behind them.

The whole rail line from Orel to Karachev has been so treated and special demolition teams followed behind, smashing the uprooted rails so that hardly one length of rail was left usable for restoring the line. And what other "salt for Carthage" has yet to be sprinkled out from the destructive resources of the German Army?

Will Premier Joseph Stalin ever meet Hitler face to face with a bill of damages? Such a meeting would make one of the most dramatic episodes in world history. So far, the nearest Premier Stalin has got to his arch enemy was in July, when both men visited the Kursk salient. Before this, their closest proximity was in late autumn of 1941, when Hitler visited Kaluga during the offensive on Moscow. These occasions probably are the nearest to a meeting there ever will be between Russia's First Marshal and the Nazi corporal.

But the Soviet-German war provides enough drama for history without such a Homeric event. Every Russian soldier with whom I spoke realizes that the trend of history for centuries is being decided on these fields. Even a simple old priest, Father Makabeyeff, who called on us foreign visitors, spoke of the affair of his parish under German occupation as the "workings of the Russian national idea around our Orthodox Church."

Newcomers to Moscow reading newspaper stories from the front often wonder, "Do ordinary soldiers and Russian civilians really talk that way?" Yes, they do, and they mean every word they say. The first four soldiers I met at Orel pointed across the river and said, "We liberated our ancient City of Orel."

It is this simple and often seeming naïve earnestness vitalizing one of the world's greatest fighting machines that now is driving back the Germans.

Sergeant's Goulash Wins Merit Award

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—It was only goulash but it won a Legion of Merit award for an Army mess sergeant.

The War Department told of it Aug. 16 in a citation for Staff Sergeant Edward M. Dzuba of Schenectady, N. Y., which read:

"As company and battalion mess sergeant, Sergeant Dzuba has originated many unusual and appetizing recipes for the utilization of leftover scraps."

Sicily: Isle Puts Allies in Striking Position

Continued from Page 1

advance upon Messina along the coast road from the south while the Americans were delivering the Allied blow from the west. But the Axis gun positions opposite Sicily are not comfortable spots, either. For Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery are bringing up their artillery and the Allied Tactical Air Forces are able to concentrate their full strength on eliminating the threat from Axis installations on the toe of the Italian boot.

The Germans conducted a skillful and successful withdrawal from Sicily covered by stubborn rearguard action so long as this was practicable and were able to remove large numbers of troops and considerable quantities of matériel across the Messina Straits despite the toll taken by repeated Allied air and sea attacks. This was only the start of their transportation troubles in connection with the evacuation, however, for the Allies, realizing they could interfere with the night-and-day sea-ferry service only to a limited extent, pounded mainland centers and communications all the way from the southernmost tip of Italy to Viterbo, 45 miles north of Rome.

Transport Lines Raided

The railroads and highways the Axis had to use in order to disperse troops, matériel, and ports to an inland base, where there was an inevitable accumulation of both, were pounded by American medium bombers and fighters during the day and by RAF and Royal Canadian Air Force Wellington's during the night, so the Germans have had minimum opportunity to re-form and re-equip as their forces were pouring in from Sicily.

Many of these forces, therefore, found they had jumped from the frying plan into hte fire. Heavy night attacks on Viterbo were designed to cut an important route connecting Rome with the cities northward at the same time the centers in the south were being blasted. Particularly heavy damage was reported done to the debarkation Port of Sapri on the West Italian Coast in the Gulf of Policastro.

Following the usual policy, the Germans left the last stages of their rear-guard action to be fought —or otherwise—by Italians. But some German mobile artillery was left to hold up the Allied advance into Messina as long as possible. As the German evacuation became virtually complete, there was a marked diminution of antiaircraft fire from the Sicilian side of Messina Straits and an increase on the Italian side. Right up to the end, the Allies had to overcome difficulties caused by German demolitions, mines, and booby traps.

Commando Raid

One way the Eighth Army bypassed some of these and simultaneously took the enemy by surprise behind his lines was by daring a Commando landing from the sea in the early hours of Aug. 16 only eight miles south of Messina. This is merely about nine miles from the Italian mainland almost due west of Reggio Calabria. After the Eighth Army had advanced northward to Taormina, the Germans put up a stiff counterattack but the British repulsed it and continued to push on. Otherwise resistance—like that encountered by the American Seventh Army closing in upon Messina along the northern coast road and routes south of it—was confined to isolated groups and nothing serious in the way of organized opposition.

By noon Aug. 16, Italy-bound small-boat traffic across the Messina Straits—20 minutes' journey, Allied aircraft permitting—had decreased and the defense of Sicily had virtually ended.

Allied artillery pumped shells into the streets of Messina ahead of the advancing troops as the German rear formations were withdrawn behind Italian infantry deputed to make the last stand. Two Italian coastal regiments were ordered to confront the Eighth Army along a third-class road running from Roccalumera, 18 miles below Messina on the eastern coast to Mandanici, five miles inland. Once they were dealt with, there remained only a series of defense points ringed about five miles from Messina.

Width of Allied Second Front To Test Power of Air Fleets

Continued from Page 1

support which they have received in Africa and Sicily.

His actual words are reported to have been: "Our armies are rather inclined to take for granted the kind of air support we are giving them, but they must learn to do for themselves some of the work we have been doing." It is easy to read too much into these words.

But Air Marshal Coningham commands the Tactical Air Force in Sicily and there can be no one with a greater knowledge of the subject on which he speaks.

I am quite certain that he didn't imply that the air superiority we have in the Mediterranean would be lost as we advanced into Europe; but rather that it can never be possible to give such complete cover over a wide frontage as it is possible to give over troops operating toward a limited objective.

Over Limited Area

During the operations in Sicily the Tactical Air Force had a very definite and prescribed area over which to operate, and as they had almost complete command of the air they operated with great effect.

When the troops of the United Nations have set foot on the mainland of Europe—whether it be to advance north on the Italian Peninsula, or whether as I personally believe to be more likely, to take the route through the Balkans—the frontage of advance will certainly be greater and the concentration of aircraft cannot be expected to be everywhere so dense.

Further, we must remember that it is possible that other fronts in Europe may be opened—all of which will require tactical air support.

The concentration of force is one of the chief principles of war. And if there are to be several lines of approach to Berlin the United Nations will certainly attempt to give maximum tactical air support to whichever advancing army is making the best headway.

Summer Skies Waning

This will mean that other armies will temporarily have less air support; and in the words of Air Marshal Coningham will have "to do for themselves some of the work the RAF has been doing for them."

But apart from the probability of wider frontage there is also the question of weather. Central Europe in autumn and winter won't give the clear skies of summer in the Mediterranean. Tactical aircraft won't have the advantage they have enjoyed over Sicily.

It is wise, therefore, to concentrate attention more on the first part of Air Marshal Coningham's statement, which reads: "The German air force has been knocked out of the skies," and worry less about the later sentence which envisages less intense air tactical support than has been given to the Allied armies in Sicily.

'Big Things' Due

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Great Britain began clearing all nonresidents from its barricaded coastal areas today as a conviction gripped the nation that the hour is near for a powerful new blow at Adolf Hitler's "Fortress Europe."

Everyone attempting to enter the proscribed areas had to prove his identity at the point of a bayonet. In towns inside the areas house-to-house checks were carried out by military authorities while curfews were rigidly enforced. Railroad stations were crowded with persons leaving the districts and many families who have had week-end bungalows at vacation resorts for as long as 15 years were ordered to leave because they were not "permanent residents."

Civilians in the coastal towns were forbidden to use cameras, binoculars, or telescopes.

Four German reconnaissance planes appeared over the south coast early last night, possibly attracted by signs of unusual military activities. One of these was shot down.

In the War Office in Whitehall there was a rush of activity, as the War Cabinet met and called in technical heads of all the services.

The News Chronicle commented: "There was generally in Whitehall a feeling of urgency and a sense of big events to come."

Allied Currency

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Allied military currency introduced in the occupation of Sicily was said by authorities today to be intended merely to supplement the island's own currency, with which it will be equally acceptable "in every respect."

Explaining that the money—hailed in some quarters as a blueprint for monetary aspects of future United Nations offensives—was issued under authority of international rather than American law, a joint Treasury-War Department announcement declared:

"In all cases complete records are being kept and a detailed accounting procedure has been set up in connection with the issuance and use of this currency. These complete records will also facilitate the adjustment of financial matters growing out of the military operations of the Allied forces in the occupied area."

Walter E. Spahr, New York University Economics Professor and Secretary of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, demanded recently to know the nature of the military currency, who is liable for its redemption, what the reserve is against it, and under what authority it was issued.

Many Prisoners in Japan Still Remain Unreported

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Despite promises, the Japanese have not supplied full lists of the prisoners of war and civilians they hold, and thousands of soldiers and civilians from Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, and elsewhere have not been accounted for, Government officials said.

Representatives of the Foreign, Colonial, and War Offices and the Post Office held a press conference to clear up questions concerning Japanese prisoners of war.

They said every effort is being made to learn the fate of the prisoners. But the Japanese have not given lists of those held at all camps and did not open a postal service until Jan. 1, 1943, although they had promised it for a year earlier.

A plane carrying mail from prisoners of war held by the Japanese crashed recently in Eire and almost all the correspondence was destroyed.

It is estimated that the Japanese hold 40,000 civilians and 50,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, 20,000 Australians, 2,000 Canadians, 30,000 to 40,000 Americans, 100,000 Dutch soldiers and civilians, and 70,000 to 80,000 Indians, officials said.

Lands in Subjection to Nazis Skeptical on AMGOT Benefits

Continued from Page 1

Military Government of Occupied Territory may function in France.

The editorial suggests that AMGOT may seek to administer the country despite the fact that there are many patriotic Frenchmen capable of doing so.

While recognizing the good intentions lying behind AMGOT, this paper quotes General de Gaulle's statement, "In regulation of its own affairs the French people accepts only its own counsel, although in common action it intends to work in brotherly harmony with the valiant nations at whose sides it is fighting."

Right of Selection

Similarly, the editorial declares: "Through an excess of zeal and friendship London and Washington would design the suit we have to wear and would choose its color without even consulting us—unhappily those are things one likes to choose for himself."

French sentiments as expressed within the de Gaullist movement are further elaborated in an article appearing currently in Cairo's Le Progres Egyptien and written by Roger Garreau, General de Gaulle's representative in Moscow and now on his way to Algiers to consult with General de Gaulle.

M. Garreau writes: "The Allied Governments have established what is known as AMGOT in order to administer liberated territories. AMGOT already functions in Sicily.

"It is composed largely of administrators and Anglo-American experts. When France is liberated she won't need to be governed in beginning by this organization. For 40,000,000 Frenchmen already know the kind of government they want.

"Actually General de Gaulle, whose name causes all French hearts to beat, is already recognized as chief of the new government which will assume power after the Germans' departure."

It is known that individuals of certain other Allied governments also have their doubts about AMGOT. Thus there recently took place a most significant broadcast from Moscow.

It was by Bozhin Simic, Yugoslav Ambassador to Russia, and in an address to Yugoslavia he said that his country wouldn't tolerate any post-liberation attempts to administer it by any outside power.

Mr. Simic recalled that the Yugoslavs had never ceased fighting, and while welcoming the entry of Allied troops into the country as deliverers, Yugoslavia wouldn't permit non-Yugoslavs to administer it except on invitation. It is apparent that this statement, made with Moscow's permission, was directed against AMGOT.

It is interesting to note that the Simic broadcast followed formation in Russia of the new "Free German" committee which in turn followed by a week the formation of AMGOT.

On the other hand there is no disposition among interested observers here to depict AMGOT as either sinister or without worth.

It is widely recognized by those who would object to its operation in their own countries that such a body is needed for the administration of conquered Axis territories and that its work in Sicily is deserving of praise.

Apparently the main apprehension regarding AMGOT is that it might attempt to set itself up in conquered Allied areas where there are local officials capable of taking over.

Travel

You Won't Find These Important Wabash Trains In Time Table

EVEN fast, regularly scheduled passenger trains are at times delayed these days for trains that do not appear in the time table. These *more important* trains are carrying young Americans in uniform. We're sure you approve giving these trains the right-of-way. They're in *Service For Victory*.

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The Home Forum

"The shield of faith"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IMPRESSIVE ACCOUNTS of deliverance through faith are coming to the public attention these days, deliverance from grave danger, from starvation, from loss and other calamities. Men have prayed when lost in the jungle or adrift on the ocean, and food and drink have been obtained in unusual and unexpected ways. Help has come to those in need, and they have been transported to places of safety. Hidden in the "secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91), men have been kept safe from the enemy.

Friends tell us of the marvelous protection they have had of answered prayer; soldiers, home on furlough, speak humbly of the protection that has come to them and to others when fighting in the front lines; newspapers, magazines, and books carry stories of deliverance comparable to the well-known Bible incidents. Certainly such experiences are encouraging. They point to the great fact that God lovingly cares for all His children. All who seek Him, find Him.

* * *

Everyone is seeking salvation from evil. Mankind longs and needs to be saved from sickness, loss, sin, loneliness, sorrow, unemployment, and fear. We have the promise of Christ Jesus (Matt. 7:7), **"Seek, and ye shall find."** Everyone can learn how to pray: and everyone can have the experience of answered prayer.

Where shall we seek the good we so earnestly desire? Where are health, happiness, and safety to be found? We would not confidently look for a pearl in a rubbish heap; neither do we expect to find health, happiness, contentment, or safety in matter. Matter has not one stable quality—not one. Neither has matter power to bestow upon us joy or freedom. Stability is in Spirit and not in matter. Spiritual thinking lifts human thought above discord and gives us glimpses of man's God-given dominion. True faith is actively persistent in claiming good, also in expecting good and in continuous insistence that good is the only power and must eventually prevail.

Speaking of the need of faith in every undertaking of life, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 199): **"The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible. Exceptions only confirm this rule, proving that failure is occasioned by a too feeble faith."**

Belief in one's ability to gain good and to bring out higher results is better than timidity, fear, and doubt. But the faith that works consistently in the overcoming of evil is far more than belief in one's own ability. It is a living faith, together with the understanding of God, infinite Spirit, and of man, His likeness. We must go further than the mere acknowledgment of Christ Jesus as the Way-shower; we must actively follow his example. We must do as he taught us to do: heal the sick, overcome evil, live pure lives. It is our privilege and duty seriously to question our every motive and act. We should ask ourselves: "What would the Way-shower have done under these circumstances? Am I following him fully? Am I speaking with authority to evil? Am I loving?"

An active, living faith is the link that connects the human with the divine. Faith based on the spiritual understanding of God brings power. Evil disappears in the presence of such faith. Paul recognized this fact. **"Stand therefore,"** he said (Ephesians 6:14, 16), adding, **"Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked."**

Most of us need to cultivate a childlike faith. Nothing is more interesting or helpful than to observe a child's implicit faith. Christian Science children generally heal themselves readily, and often they help their elders to overcome sickness or other inharmony. A woman well known to the writer was healed of an unsightly growth through the prayers of her young son. At one time the growth had been removed by a surgeon, but it returned. Treatment was given in Christian Science, but the growth still remained. Finally my friend appealed to her son, who was a pupil in a Christian Science Sunday School. "I want you to be my practitioner," she said. "You can pray for me and heal me."

* * *

"Of course I can," said the boy. "God didn't make that thing, and all we have to do is to know it."

After this remark the boy apparently dismissed the whole affair from his thought. Not many days later the woman found that the growth was gone. It did not return. The diseased condition had been met through Mind, and as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 217), **"When you have once conquered a diseased condition of the body through Mind, that condition never recurs, and you have won a point in Science."**

The Bible is a record of the lifting of human standards through faith in and understanding of God. Childlike faith saved David from Goliath, Daniel from the lions, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego from the fiery furnace. Faith, coupled with spiritual understanding, is saving us today, individually and collectively; it is saving all those who understand what it is they are fighting. The battle is God's, not ours.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Beyond the Hill

Yellow across cut fields;
Looped haycock-shadows leoparding even gold,
Lengthening inch by inch in lowered sunshine.
Slowly each east-laid fold pleating the woven canyon
Slips out of warmth to cold.

Yuccas candle thin twilight, pale among altar-brush.
Sprinkled song of a night-bird falls through the mountain-hush,
Spilling, in separate crystals, out of an alder-bush.

Silence is blanket-heavy. Breathing grows sleeping-still.
I am drawn by a silent calling from the other side of the hill.
But the bland, gold gaze of the star swung there tells nothing,
And never will. Yet—the darkness seems wide as a doorway,
And something calls there—on the hill.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

His Work of Beautiful Integrity

TALKING ONE DAY in Paris with the late Paul Leroi, I spoke of the meretricious elements which have crept into the art of certain men, notably one celebrated sculptor at present more or less devoted to the goddess of réclame. I brought up, for contrast, the work of Saint-Gaudens, and my companion fastened upon the name. "Ah, there is a man!" he exclaimed. "Do you remember his medallion of Bastien-Lepage?" Every one remembers it who has given any thought at all to the sculpture of the last thirty years; every one has praised it; but I found a special interest in what recollection of the portrait led my French friend to say. The opinions of a foreigner have a value of their own, and in this case they gathered weight from the fact that the speaker had been studying European art for half a century. What chiefly struck him about Saint-Gaudens's work was its beautiful integrity. "It is work well done," he said. "It is true; it is sincere; it has never been degraded by the tricks of thoughtless cleverness; he has never made any sacrifices to réclame." There you have one of the reasons why Saint-Gaudens stands in the front rank of the creative artists of his period. There is a genuineness about all that he did which made him a tower of strength to American art.—From "Augustus Saint-Gaudens," by ROYAL CORTISSOZ. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE WATER GATE, MORET": *An etching by Lester G. Hornby*

STUDENTS IN PARIS might go to Moret for an outing and find rustic simplicity to their hearts' desire. It was just beyond Fontainebleau and, in fine weather, a beautiful walk of some seven kilometers through the forest.

On this walk we would see the shaded dells and sylvan glades where Diaz, Courbet, Corot, and many artists of the time had worked at the paintings now seen in museum collections. And in Moret we walked along the banks of the Loing or the tow path of the canal where Sisley and other Impressionists painted in all seasons of the year.

A favorite spot for the art students was the Palette, a little hotel in the town, but it was "Robinson," a rustic little inn just across the river, and almost hidden from view by the willows, that lured us to its cool shade on warm summer days. *Chez* "Robinson," we could dine like Robinson Crusoe, high up in the leafy branches of trees where rustic seats and benches had been built. After we had climbed an equally rustic ladder, we heard the *garçon* hailing us from the garden below, warning us to prepare to receive the basket in which our dinner was being elevated by the creaking block and tackle beside our aerial dining-room, high up among the leaves.

And here, to the accompaniment of bird songs, we discussed the past, present, and future of art until it was time to return to town. Rowing to the Water Gate, we could pull up our boat and stroll back to the Palette by moonlight.

L. G. H.

"Le bouclier de la foi"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DE NOS JOURS, on peut entendre ou lire des récits impressionnants, car bien des personnes ont eu, par la foi, de grandes délivrances: elles ont échappé aux plus graves périls, aux privations, à la ruine ou à d'autres calamités. Perdus dans la jungle, abandonnés parfois en plein océan, des hommes qui priaient avec ferveur ont obtenu d'une façon inattendue, extraordinaire, ce qu'il leur fallait pour se nourrir. Dans des situations angoissantes, le secours est venu; les circonstances ont changé, et l'on s'est trouvé en lieu sûr. "Sous l'abri du Très-Haut" (Psaume 91), les hommes ont eu le meilleur refuge contre les attaques de l'ennemi.

Nous savons que telles de nos connaissances ont été merveilleusement protégées, que Dieu exauça leurs prières; maints soldats permissionnaires reconnaissent en toute humilité la protection qu'eux-mêmes et plusieurs de leurs camarades ont eue alors qu'ils combattaient en première ligne; les journaux, les périodiques, les livres impriment des récits de délivrances comparables à ceux que la Bible nous a rendus familiers. Ces choses sont certes encourageantes. Elles mettent en lumière un grand fait—l'amour avec lequel Dieu prend soin de tous Ses enfants. Quiconque Le cherche, peut Le trouver.

* * *

Chacun voudrait être sauvé du mal. Le genre humain aspire à la délivrance dont il a besoin; il désire ardemment échapper à la maladie, aux pertes, au péché, à l'isolement, au chagrin, au chômage, à la crainte. Nous avons cette promesse du Christ Jésus (Matth. 7:7): "Cherchez, et vous trouverez." Tout homme peut apprendre comment il faut prier, et connaître le bonheur qu'apporte la prière exaucée.

Où doit-on chercher le bien qu'on désire avec tant de ferveur? Où trouvera-t-on la santé, le bonheur, la sécurité? On ne s'attend pas à découvrir une perle dans un monceau de détritus; de même, il ne faut point croire qu'on trouvera la santé, la sécurité, le bonheur ou le contentement dans la matière. Celle-ci n'a pas une seule qualité permanente. Elle est incapable de nous donner la joie, la liberté véritable. La stabilité est inhérente à l'Esprit, non point à la matière. Le penser spirituel élève la conscience humaine plus haut que les sphères où règne l'inharmonie; il nous fait entrevoir la maîtrise dont l'homme est divinement doué. La vraie foi est active, elle persiste à revendiquer le bien, à s'attendre au bien; elle déclare avec insistance que c'est le seul pouvoir, celui qui doit finir par triompher.

Pour qu'une entreprise réussisse, la foi est indispensable; à ce sujet, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 199): "La pensée dirigée tout entière vers l'accomplissement d'une chose honnête en rend l'achèvement possible. Les exceptions ne font que confirmer cette règle, prouvant que l'insuccès est occasionné par une foi trop faible."

Croire qu'on peut arriver à de bons résultats, à des buts toujours plus élevés—cette attitude est préférable au manque de courage, à la crainte, au doute. Mais la foi opérante qui contribue sans cesse à vaincre le mal est beaucoup plus qu'une croyance aux aptitudes personnelles. C'est une foi vivante qui marche de pair avec la compréhension de Dieu, l'Esprit sans limites, et de l'homme créé à Sa ressemblance. Il ne suffit pas de reconnaître que le Christ Jésus est le Conducteur: nous devons suivre son exemple d'une manière active. Nous devons pratiquer ce que lui-même enseignait, guérir les maladies, surmonter le mal, mener une vie pure. Nous avons le droit et le devoir d'examiner avec soin nos mobiles ainsi que nos actes. Il serait bon que nous nous demandions fréquemment: "Dans des circonstances analogues, qu'aurait fait le Conducteur? Est-ce que je marche vraiment sur ses traces? En présence du mal, est-ce que je parle avec autorité? Est-ce que j'exprime l'amour?"

Une foi vivante, active, sert de trait d'union entre le divin et l'humain. Lorsqu'elle se fonde sur la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu, la foi nous donne du pouvoir. Devant une foi de ce genre, le mal s'évanouit. Paul n'ignorait pas ce fait, car après avoir dit aux Ephésiens: "Tenez ferme"—il ajoutait: "Prenez, pardessus tout, le bouclier de la foi, au moyen duquel vous pourrez éteindre tous les traits enflammés du Malin" (Ephésiens 6:14, 16).

La simple foi d'un enfant, voilà ce que la plupart d'entre nous ont encore besoin de cultiver. Quoi de plus intéressant que d'observer cette foi enfantine, dont l'exemple nous fait du bien? D'une manière générale, les enfants élevés en Science Chrétienne n'ont pas de peine à se guérir, et souvent ils aident leurs aînés qui luttent contre la maladie ou d'autres discords. L'auteur du présent article connaît une dame qui, grâce aux prières de son jeune fils, fut guérie d'une vilaine tumeur. Elle s'était précédemment fait opérer, mais la tumeur était revenue. Elle eut ensuite recours au traitement de la Science Chrétienne; néanmoins le mal persista. Finalement, mon amie fit appel à son fils, qui fréquentait l'école du dimanche Scientiste Chrétienne. "Je voudrais que tu sois mon praticien," lui dit-elle. "Tu peux prier pour moi et me guérir."

"Bien sûr," répondit l'enfant. "Dieu n'a pas créé cette chose-là, et nous n'avons qu'à le savoir."

* * *

Ayant fait cette remarque, le jeune garçon parut chasser de sa pensée jusqu'au souvenir du problème en question. Quelques jours plus tard, sa mère constata que la tumeur avait disparu, et cette fois la guérison s'avéra permanente. Le mal avait cédé au pouvoir de l'Entendement; et comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 217): "Une fois que vous aurez vaincu un état de maladie par l'Entendement, cet état ne reparaîtra jamais sur le corps, et vous aurez gagné un point dans la Science."

La Bible nous montre que les normes humaines se sont graduellement élevées sous l'influence de la compréhension et de la foi en Dieu. Une foi aussi complète que celle d'un enfant sauva David aux prises avec Goliath, Daniel dans la fosse aux lions, Sadrac, Mésac et Abed-Négo, qu'on avait jetés dans la fournaise ardente. Jointe à la compréhension spirituelle, la foi nous sauve aujourd'hui, au double point de vue individuel et collectif; elle sauve tous ceux qui comprennent contre quoi ils luttent. Dieu est le maître du combat, c'est Sa force et non la nôtre qui triomphera.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

From My Library Walls

I WONDER HOW many readers of the present generation would voluntarily read a story by Henry James, and I even wonder if any publisher today would accept a manuscript from him if circumstances permitted its presentation to them by him as an unknown author. Yet Henry James and his unusual style profoundly affected the literature of his epoch.

These thoughts come to me as my eyes rest upon a framed autographed letter from Henry James to me, which hangs upon my library wall. It is rather a long letter, written in his characteristic flowing hand, which would be legible enough except for his habit of saving paper by writing across the page he had already covered. This makes it more difficult to read even than his printed books, but for a different reason!

* * *

I must have read everything Henry James ever wrote, but I must admit that this was due to my zeal as a student rather than because I enjoyed the reading! When "Roderick Hudson" appeared, I was intrigued by his novel undertaking of trying to hold his readers' interest by means of a style involving painstaking analysis and observation, and an uncanny subtlety of suggestion. This technique had never before been used, and as a literary innovation it was at least interesting. But as this emphasis upon playing up minor situations and ideas by means of an unequaled ability to clothe them with ponderous diction became more and more apparent in his later work, I came to the conclusion that Henry James was having a beautiful adventure with himself at the expense of his readers. At this point I decided to remove myself from the guinea pig class, and let his next book go by without reading it.

Then I met the man and, as so often happens, made a new appraisal of the author. This did not come at the first meeting, which was as fellow guests at a luncheon given by Sir Sidney Lee, the Shakespearean authority, at the Reform Club, in London. Here he showed himself the lion he evidently thought he was expected to be, dominating the conversation, and expressing his ideas in carefully formulated sentences which might have been taken verbatim from his books. This luncheon rather emphasized my estimate of James, but it also excited my curiosity; so, when he invited me to visit him at his home, I eagerly accepted. It was here that he finally threw off his professional manner long enough for me to discover the real Henry James, to understand much that had seemed affected in his writings, and to impel me to return to reading his books with a new appreciation.

* * *

Lamb House, the James home, was in Rye, Sussex,—a Georgian structure so elevated as to give a fine view of the sea. When I was admitted, I found the author sitting in his attractive garden. He laid down the book he was reading and greeted me cordially, but still with a formality which was not too promising for a normal visit between two men having at least a common interest in many things. He was a gracious host, with the graciousness perhaps a little over-emphasized. Gradually the conversation veered onto more specific topics, and at last settled on Henry James' brother, William, who had been my professor at Harvard, and a friend ever since. In fact, it was because of my friendship with William James that Henry James had invited me to be his guest.

* * *

William James' book on "Pragmatism" had recently appeared, causing world-wide discussion. From this it proved to be an easy step for Henry James to speak of himself and of his family—of his life in England and in Italy from his eleventh to his eighteenth year; of his return to his father's home in Newport, Rhode Island, completely Anglicized, and with no knowledge of or sympathy with the American way of living; of his futile attempt to become an American lawyer; of his great friendship with James Russell Lowell.

"It was Lowell who attracted me to the realm of books," he told me. "Except for Lowell, I should never have become a writer."

* * *

It was what William James told me later that explained Henry James' style. Their father was a writer on ethical and religious subjects, which he presented with an impassioned eloquence. The father was also a brilliant conversationalist and, as a part of their training, he encouraged his sons to consider their diction even in ordinary discourse. The result of all this was a definite artificiality, created by the unusually high literary quality of their everyday speech. William outgrew this, but Henry never did.

The criss-cross written letter from Henry James, which hangs upon my library wall, when disentangled, is filled with evidences of this early training. Take one sentence, which refers to a subject we discussed at Lamb House. After I left, he decided to elaborate on it, and he sent the manuscript on to me with the covering letter to which I have referred. One familiar with James' writings would recognize at once that no one else in the world could have clothed so simple a statement with such ponderous expression. You or I would have written:

"I've taken one particular phase of the subject we discussed which I think has been indifferently covered. I've handled it in my own way. How do you like it?"

This is the Jamesian version:

"One must have a thesis—without it one but wanders in the void; and the thesis can be, decently, now, but the result of something one has oneself sincerely and directly felt. What I most feel on the subject, always is something that has seemed to me too little and too poorly said—in fact, almost not said at all. I have tried to say it, after my own poor fashion, but doing the very best for it I could, saying it *all*, so to speak, and saying almost nothing else; and so commend it to your patience."

* * *

And yet—as I discovered, this was not a style Henry James affected, or a pose he assumed. It was a natural expression of himself. One may take it or leave it, but in either case he must vouchsafe to Henry James or to any man the privilege of his own personality without criticism. This is the injunction that the letter on my library wall imposes upon me by way of reminder.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

An Herb Garden Gives Lasting Pleasure

IN THE GARDEN of flowers, for weeks the whole interest lies in the anticipation of bloom which, unhappily, is gone in a few days, but in the herb garden, you will find more lasting interest. Here our interest is held from day to day in the unfolding of fragrant leaves, the grouping of plants, the gradual changes that take place from seed time to harvest. Herbs do not depend on their flowers for their beauty; yet they may be very colorful, as are the orange calendula, red bergamot, blue chicory, the characteristic lavender flowers; and when they bloom it is not for a day or a week, but frequently for week after week.

We find an ever new delight in the texture of the leaves, from furry to smooth; in the color of the leaves, varying from a bright yellow green or the light grays to rich dark greens; in their fragrances, from the pungent santolina, clovelike basil, penetrating lavender to piny rosemary. In the house at all times, beautiful aromatic bouquets are lasting, and refresh the mind and spirit. . . . The culinary herbs, basil, savory, thyme, marjoram, and a dozen others, lift many a commonplace dish to gastronomic heights. A whiff of lemon verbena, of rosemary, of lavender can carry us back to childhood. . . .

Many a doubting Thomas has asked, "How can you make an herb garden attractive?" That reveals a lack of fundamental garden knowledge, for most of the elaborate garden designs which have come down to us from the sixteenth century have been planted with herbs as, for example, the much reproduced knot gardens. Only the herbs permit of complicated garden patterns that stir one's admiration, and some of the most strikingly beautiful herb gardens are those designed in the English tradition with simple, orderly, rectangular plots. Herbs give permanence and form, low soft borders, neatly trimmed hedges, soft green or flowering carpets, tropical backgrounds, ground covers, massive clumps of prim little individual settings.—From "Herbs: Their Culture and Uses," by ROSETTA E. CLARKSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Furling Hour

From here the harbor reaches out,
landed three sides, the fourth for flight;
we look into the fading light,
while on the water, sails furled, they lie,
the boats that seek the impulse which the sky
bears down; and as we stare, stars are about
us, and the view shuts down,
when we must turn gaze inward; and the town
clings yet more tightly to the bedrock
of the place called Marblehead.

DAVID HUDSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1943

Air Bridge From Britain to Sicily Opens Road to 'Fortress Europe'

Rickenbacker: First Crack of Reich in '44

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, just returned from a 55,000-mile inspection tour of war zones, predicted today that at the present rate of progress of the war, "Germany will not even crack before the fall of 1944 at the best."

Then, he said, it would take at least another year to defeat "another savage and treacherous enemy in the Pacific."

"Only a miracle can bring victory sooner," Captain Rickenbacker predicted in a statement issued as he called newspapermen to his office here for a press conference.

But Captain Rickenbacker added:

"I have confidence in the possibility of that miracle, and the accomplishment of that miracle lies in the hearts, heads and hands of every American man, woman and child, and your faith in God."

The flier, who made his 97-day tour for Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson but made clear he was speaking "as a private citizen," asserted that "if Mr. Stalin has not seen fit or considered it advisable to participate in conferences with our President and Mr. Churchill, we must bear in mind that he is head of a great nation fighting a total war and has little time for anything but immediate results."

Praise for Russians

Captain Rickenbacker said "I have found the Russian people anxious to know the Americans and British better."

"Consequently," he said, "let us keep an open mind. Let our great leaders if necessary, including our President and Mr. Churchill, visit Russia and Mr. Stalin with the hope of a more complete and better understanding—not only during the war, but for the postwar period as well, as it is my conviction we will need them, and they will need us, to preserve world peace, and eliminate the possibility of a third world war within the next 25 years."

Captain Rickenbacker described in detail what he saw on his latest world trip, starting from Miami, Fla., last April 29.

He said the experience level of German fighter pilots on the Russian front had shown "a decided decline in the last six months" and the best German pilots had been withdrawn from the Russian front to combat the English and Americans in the west.

The Captain said the Russian pilots were "enthusiastic" over the American types of planes.

"Everywhere," he said, "was found the passionate conviction of ultimate victory on the part of (Russian), soldiers and their commanding officers."

He praised the Stormovik Russian tank-busting airplane, which he said "is operated just like a dive bomber—but always below 500 feet altitude," and dwelt at length on the Russian system of speeding up war production through incentive payments.

"All employed in all plants in Russia are on the incentive plan with a minimum base wage for all," he said. "For quality and quantity they are paid in additional wages first, and for outstanding effort on the part of employees, additional quantity and quality of food is added to the increased wages."

"There is no absenteeism problem," he said, explaining that tardy workmen were first reprimanded, then suffered reduced wages and food allowances, and finally, in flagrant cases, were discharged.

Captain Rickenbacker also reported:

"Bolshevism in Russia is not as we have been led to believe by communistic enthusiasts in this country. They have been constantly turning to the right, as evidenced in many ways, during the past 12 months."

Regarding Premier Stalin's absence from conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, Captain Rickenbacker said:

"I am certain if our frontiers were pushed back to Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Atlanta in the east, and back to Spokane, Salt Lake City and Tucson in the west, with the enemy holding both coasts—with many of our large cities destroyed—with a loss of better than 4,500,000 battle casualties—and a loss of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 men, women and children in the occupied areas from starvation and disease, that our President would feel the same as Mr. Stalin probably does."

Separate Peace Minimized

Captain Rickenbacker flatly stated his belief that neither China nor Russia would make any sort of separate peace. He said "there isn't any danger of them (the Chinese) getting out of the war as long as we recognize their problems and do what we can to help them," and later said no country which had suffered and lost as much as Russia would be satisfied with "anything less" than total Allied victory.

Completing the third of a series of trips for Mr. Stimson, the flier said he had inspected all major battle fronts except the Aleutians. He termed the Southwest Pacific theater "the toughest of all." Next he listed the Aleutians—because of weather opposite that of the Southwest Pacific—and he picked the Russian front third in toughness.

However, he made it plain all of them were "plenty tough" and warned that "the real casualties" of the war have not yet started to come in.

Captain Rickenbacker said that "contrary to reports that I would get to see nothing and find out nothing" in Russia, he was given every opportunity to observe the Russian war effort both at the front and behind the lines—including inspection of the factories.

It was at the factories that the absenteeism issure arose. After he discussed the Soviet method of dealing with the problem, he was asked if such a system might be instituted in this country.

"Well, you heard Mr. Byrnes (War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes) on the radio last night. We seem to be moving in that direction," he replied.

Air-Transport Chief Of U. S. in England

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 17

Maj. Gen. George Head, chief of the United States Army Air Transport Command, has arrived in London, it was announced today.

By a Staff Artist; Associated Press from Army Signal Corps Radiophoto

Intersecting Arcs of Efficient Bomber Range Portend New Phase of Air War

The capture of Sicily makes it possible for Alliedbombers to "cover" the major portion of Germany's vital industrial and military area. Flights of 800 miles are routine for modern bombers. Based in England, heavy bombers have easily ranged past Berlin.

Now the excellent airfields of Sicily will be available to Allied bombers which, easily flying on 800-mile missions, can cover an arc which intersects with that of the British-based planes. For example, Wiener Neustadt was recently bombed by planes based in North Africa. Sicilian-based planes could reach the same objective with a much heavier bomb load.

Captain Caldwell, pilot on one of the bombers in the raid near Vienna (second from left) is pictured as he hands his target map to Col. Edward J. Timberlake, acting command pilot, as Maj. John Brooks III, co-pilot, looks on.

Fleets of Allied Bombers Based at Strong Bastions

Great distances covered by raids in the European and Pacific theaters of war—Vast arc covered by range of flights from England, Sicily, and Russia—Strong positions gained.

By Daedalus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to German propaganda, the conquest of Sicily is a relatively inconsequential event on the outer fringes of Europe. Actually, however, it may well turn out one of the most decisive victories, particularly if viewed from the standpoint of aerial warfare.

With Sicily in Allied hands, an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean will have been added to the unsinkable aircraft carrier Great Britain that lies astride the North Sea and the Atlantic.

Bomber fleets operating from these two bases can cover four fifths of German-controlled Europe between them without being forced to overstretch their respective range. The practical result is that the siege of Europe has begun in earnest.

Bomber raids over a one-way distance of some 1,200 miles have already been performed in the Pacific as well as in the European theater of war. Recent examples were the assaults against the Kurile Islands, presumably carried out from Attu, and against Ploesti, Rumania, and Wiener - Neustadt, Lower Austria, from bases in North Africa and the Middle East.

Heavier Fuel Load

The disadvantages of such long-range raids are obvious. Not only has the bomb load to be curtailed in favor of the fuel load, but the longer the distance the greater the danger from ground defenses and interceptor planes.

The raids against Ploesti and Wiener-Neustadt were extremely instructive in this respect. The part-destruction of the Rumanian oil fields exacted a comparatively high price from the attackers. About 10 per cent of the American bombers were shot down; several more had to make forced landings in Turkey.

On the occasion of the Wiener-Neustadt raid no planes were lost, but the total weight of bombs dropped amounted to not more than 150 tons.

These figures compare unfavorably with either the average loss in short-range raids, which lies between 3 and 5 per cent, or with the bomb load from 500 to 1,500 tons that can easily be carried on shorter missions.

Command of the Sicilian air bases is therefore bound to improve Allied prospects in the air war by 50 per cent. If we draw two arcs over an 800-mile radius—one with the center in southern Great Britain—and the other with the center on Sicily — Southern Norway, and the European continent from Brest to Danzig and from Bordeaux to the Bulgarian Black Sea coast can be seen lying within the areas.

The only countries outside the range are Finland and the Baltic States, East Prussia, and nearly all of Poland, a piece of Slovakia, Carpatho-Ukraine, and the eastern half of Rumania.

At the moment these countries appear bomb-safe. Yet they are so only with respect to British and American planes. Even their westernmost points are less than 800 miles from the present Russian battle lines.

It can be said without undue optimism that the new situation confronts Germany with a problem for which it will be hard-pressed to find a solution.

Nazis Lose Safety Zine

As long as the Allied air offensive was launched almost exclusively from northern bases closively has a safety zone of comfortable size to which to switch part of its war industry and population.

It comprised Bohemia, Moravia, Bavaria, and Austria. Now, however, none of these regions can be considered safe any longer.

In fact, what was formerly called "Germany's air raid shelter," southern Bavaria, Moravia, and Austria, is particularly threatened now because it is there that the northern and the southern bomber ranges overlap.

Munich, Regensburg, Brno, and Vienna, and all the places around and in between must expect now to be bombed alternatingly from British and Sicilian air fields.

Of the many important implications of the two-proged Allied air offensive to come, only a few may be mentioned.

The Allies will be able to increase the number of raids; the reduced distances will require less fuel and allow the carrying of a heavier bomb load.

By directing their blows against widely separated places, the Allies will compel the Luftwaffe to scatter its machines beyond the point where effective defense is possible.

Assaults against plane factories, oil refineries and synthetic oil plants will further whittle down the number and usefulness of the German air fleet. Even if the Russians don't join in, the long-range ties will hinder the Germans from profiting from the eastern spaces outside British and American range.

Soldier Who Fell in Africa Inspires Victory Crop Drive

FAIRMONT, Minn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Today was "Sergeant Bill Anderson Day" in Fairmont as this community of 7,000 rolled up its sleeves for the "Victory Crop Drive."

To Sergeant Bill's mother, Mrs. Lottie Anderson, went the honor of throwing the switch which officially opens the drive and starts the huge conveyors carrying sweet corn into Fairmont's quick-freezing plant.

Sergeant Bill was killed in action on the North African Front on May 29. He was a clerk in a Fairmont store before entering the service. Now as a tribute to his memory, hundreds of his friends in Fairmont are donning work clothes as "Minute Men" to help with the harvest and relieve the manpower shortage in the area.

The Victory Crop Drive is being watched by Dreng Bjornaraa, Assistant Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission; Dan Larin, Regional Farm Placement Supervisor, and Harry Allen, Minnesota Field Supervisor, with the idea, they say, of applying knowledge gained here in other communities throughout a Middle Western five-state area.

The project was established by Mayor E. B. Nelson as a long-time effort to mobilize for all situations involving manpower. First, Fairmont businessmen, among them the Junior Chamber of Commerce, went into the fields to help with shocking. After that came the pea harvest.

For the sweet corn harvest, 1,300 persons from Fairmont itself have volunteered and been assigned jobs. Another 500 persons from other towns nearby also have been given jobs.

From the courthouse came Pete Cory, County Treasurer; from the church comes the Rev. Wilbur A. Korfhage. Another worker is Adolph Herber, German refugee whose favorite story to other volunteers is how the Nazis promote their "voluntary" co-operation in manpower shortages.

Another volunteer is Private John Jorgenson of Fairmont, wounded while fighting in New Guinea, now anxious to do a little more on the "Home Front."

48-Hour Week for Coal Mines Is Authorized by President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt and the National War Labor Board have authorized Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, as Government boss of coal mines, to operate the mines on an eight-hour a day, 48-hour week basis, James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, announced last night.

While there was no immediate word from Secretary Ickes, it is expected that he will inaugurate the longer work week at once—an action that will give the coal miner an extra $9 a week in pay at a time and a half rate of $1.50 hourly for the additional six hours work. Under Secretary Ickes' supervision, the mines have been working six seven-hour days weekly, with time and a half pay for the sixth day.

John L. Lewis, chief of the United Mine Workers, had already proposed the 48-hour week as one of this terms for settling the prolonged mine wage dispute that resulted in a series of strikes.

The 48-hour work week is provided in a contract between the U. M. W. and Illinois coal operators, which is now before the WLB. The agreement, which must have NWLB sanction, also provides for settlement of the controversial issue of portal-to-portal pay on the basis of $1.25 a day extra for the miners' underground travel.

A WLB spokesman said the Board had approved the longer work week at the request of Secretary Ickes who contended it was necessary to combat a threatened coal shortage. Secretary Ickes has estimated the nation lost 25,000,000 tons of coal during the U. M. W. strikes.

The WLB authorization was made subject to President Roosevelt's final approval and Mr. Byrnes disclosed that the Chief Executive had given his approval.

The procedure followed terms of the Connally-Smith Antistrike Law which provides that in government-seized industries either the government operating agency or a majority of the employees must apply to the NWLB for authorization to change hours, wages and other working conditions. The WLB authorization must then have the approval of the President.

The increased work hour development came just after Secretary Ickes had asked the War Manpower Commission to intercede with the Army for release of former miners to return to the labor-short anthracite pits and to bituminous mines, particularly those supplying the Pacific Northwest.

Edward R. Burke, who represents a large group of bituminous coal owners, said that his group had received no request for an agreement covering an eight-hour day. He added that the additional labor costs it would involve certainly would not be covered by a price increase heretofore approved by the Government.

Mr. Burke said it was possible that Secretary Ickes might draw upon presidential powers which were given to Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, and used by him to put many localities and several industries, notably steel, metals mining and lumber, on a 48-hour week.

Soft Coal Job Goes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt has issued an Executive Order calling for the liquidation of the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers Counsel, as of Aug. 23.

This is to conform with the recent Congressional action in refusing to continue the Bituminous Coal Division of the Interior Department, which for several years has gathered statistics for use in fixing minimum prices for soft coal.

The Secretary of the Interior was designated by the President's order as liquidating agent for the Consumers Counsel Office.

Burton and Ramspeck Predict Congress to Back Peace Tools

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio and Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia jointly predicted that Congress, soon after it reconvenes in September, will pass the Fulbright Resolution favoring the formation of international machinery to maintain permanent peace.

They gave this opinion to the press yesterday after a 14-day swing through the Midwest during which they together made 37 speeches in 22 places, addressing approximately 7,500 persons in the interest of postwar peace collaboration with other nations.

Mr. Ramspeck, the House Democratic Whip, said the audiences seemed impressed especially by the bipartisan approach to the problem, that they "appeared hungry for information," and frequently stayed after the meetings to ask questions.

Senator Burton emphasized that in many places where they appeared both the Democratic and Republican local chairmen appeared.

"The people want to make sure there is not another world war," he said. "They want to try something different from what we did after the last war."

Mr. Ramspeck said many persons "wanted to know what Russia is going to do."

He and Senator Burton reported that in some places they visited "opinion was sharply divided" as to what action should be taken following the war.

The peace resolution by Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas was approved unanimously last spring by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It reads:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress hereby express itself as favoring the formation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

Senator Burton and Mr. Ramspeck traveled through Ohio and Indiana and also made addresses at Louisville, Ky., and Pittsburgh.

Book 3 Ration Stamps Go Into Use Sept. 12

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The brown ration stamps in War Ration Book Three will come into use Sept. 12 for the purchase of meats, fats, oils, butter and cheese, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The brown stamps will replace the red ones in War Ration Book Two as the latter are used up. They will have the same point value.

Henceforth, OPA announced also, the meats-fats ration stamps always will expire on the Saturday nearest the end of a month, with the new sets becoming valid on successive Sundays.

OPA fixed the validity dates for the last red stamps in Ration Book Two—Stamps X, Y and Z. These will expire on Oct. 2, and will become valid as follows: Stamp X, Aug. 22; Stamp Y, Aug. 29; and Stamp Z, Sept. 5.

Brown Stamps A and B, becoming valid on Sept. 12 and 19, respectively, both will expire on Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring on Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: Stamp C, Sept. 26; Stamp D, Oct. 3; Stamp E, Oct. 10; and Stamp F, Oct. 17.

Between Sept. 12, when the first series of brown stamps becomes valid, and Oct. 2, when the final sets of red stamps expire, both red and brown stamps will be usable. After Oct. 2 only the brown stamps will be used.

Not until November will it be necessary to bring into use stamps replacing the blue stamps used for canned, frozen and dried foods.

OPA announced that Blue Stamps U, V and W would become valid Sept. 1 and would be good until Oct. 20.

OPA announced also that the point value of frozen fruits sold in containers of more than 10 pounds will be raised to 12 points a pound instead of six points, effective at midnight last night (Monday).

This action is intended to limit the general use of frozen fruits for industrial purposes so that adequate supplies will be available to increase the output of jams, jellies and preserves.

OPA also announced that gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old-type B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Car owners still holding the old-style books should exchange them for new sheets of coupons between Aug. 23 and Sept. 1, it was stated.

The exchange will be made on a coupon-for-coupon basis. Its benefits, from OPA's standpoint, will be to render useless any stolen, illegally held, or counterfeit coupons of the old type.

Motorists can readily tell whether they are holding the new or old type coupons. The old ones were printed with the words "Permits delivery of one unit of gasoline." The new ones carry only the words "Mileage ration" plus a large letter "B" or "C."

Outstanding 100-gallon bulk coupons, issuance of which was discontinued June 15, will be invalidated Sept. 1. Beginning Aug. 23, holders of such coupons must apply to ration boards to have them exchanged for regular coupons of the appropriate class—"B," "C," "E," "R," "TT"—or, in the case of large users, for ration bank certificates.

It's Carne Con Chile And Red Stamps Now

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 17.

Chile con carne henceforth will be regarded by the Office of Price Administration as carne con chile where red points are concerned.

The carne—for meat—content, not the chile—for vegetable—prompted OPA lawyers to clear up "a misunderstanding in trade circles." They said chile addicts must surrender red—not blue—coupons whether their delicacy is packed in cans or molded in bricks.

Canned Clams Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—New ceiling prices for canned clams which, it was estimated, will raise the price to consumers one or two cents a can are announced by the OPA.

The agency fixed dollars-and-cents maximums to replace the old ceilings which froze prices at March 1942 levels. The new prices will average an increase of 17 to 20 cents per dozen cans, it said.

Disloyal Japanese in U. S. Cling Firmly to Hostile Stand

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Disloyal Japanese still are disloyal and are making no bones about it.

Robert B. Cozzens, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority, in an interview today said nearly all of the minority of interned Japanese—those who professed sympathy for Japan in a registration six months ago—say they still are of that mind.

Mr. Cozzens' statement followed a visit to Japanese relocation centers, including that at Tulelake, Calif., which is to house an estimated 15,000 Japanese who are regarded as disloyal, who say they are disloyal, or who are suspected of being disloyal to America.

"People who made up their minds during registration are sticking to it," he said, and "it looks like segregation is going to be successful."

Originally, some 110,000 Japanese were evacuated from the coastal area and placed in 10 relocation centers. Some have been released to take jobs.

Mr. Cozzens said around 8,000 now at Tulelake would be moved to other centers, and that between 4,000 and 5,000 now there would remain. Some 10,000 more are to be brought in from other centers. The segregation will start next month and be completed in November.

The 15,000 to be segregated, the Director said, consist principally of Issei (born in Japan) and Kibei (born in the United States but educated in Japan), but also include a few Nisei (born and educated in the United States). He added that the number of American citizens in the group would be small.

The Tulelake center is made up of a barracks city and 7,000 acres of reclaimed lake-bottom land almost under the shadow of Mount Shasta in Northern California. Other centers are in Southern California, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arkansas.

Green: No Labor Unity Visible Yet on Horizon

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Labor unity is not on the horizon, in the opinion of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

"I don't think," Mr. Green said in response to a press conference question, "labor unity within the next six months is within the realm of possibility."

Asked whether he believed it could be achieved in a year, Mr. Green said: "I couldn't say about that. Before organic unity can be achieved, a lot of difficulties have to be overcome."

He said there were no developments on the subject of labor unity in the summer session of the Executive Council, which adjourned late yesterday until Oct. 2 in Boston.

The Council received a report from Joseph A. Padway, A. F. of L. counsel, informing it that injunction suits to restrain the enforcement of various new state laws in the labor field have been filed in Colorado, Texas, Idaho, Alabama, and Kansas. Similar court proceedings will be instituted in Florida, North Dakota, and several other states. First decisions are expected in Colorado and Kansas, where the cases already have been argued.

Asked whether it was still the A. F. of L. policy not to comply with these laws unless and until they are sustained in the courts, Mr. Green said: "We are having no trouble about it. The attorneys general departments in the various states are co-operating in facilitating the court tests of these laws."

The Council gave formal approval to the drive inaugurated by officers of the Federation in conjunction with the Treasury Department for the celebration of Labor Day this year by special purchases of War Bonds by all union members and their organizations. It is planned that the money so raised will be expended directly for war equipment, such as bombers, tanks, ships, and jeeps, which will be named after the purchasing organization.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	488,870
1943 volume to date	285,961,398
1942 volume to date	63,298,887

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.0	Prev. day	50.0
Month ago	52.9	Year ago	38.8
1943 high	53.1	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A					
Abbott Lab 1.60a	5	99½	98½	99½	+ ½
Adams Exp 1.15g	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
Air Reduction 1a	7	42⅞	42½	42¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	7	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	9	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pf 5.50 ww	1	39	39	39	
Allegheny pr pf	2	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Alleg Ludl 5 1.05g	2	16½	16½	16½	
Al Chem & Dye 4a	3	152½	151½	151½	—1½
Allied Mills ½g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Allied Strs (.60)	19	15⅜	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Amerada Pet (2)	5	82	82	82	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Am Bk Note .55g	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .60g	1	35	35	35	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Can (3)	2	84	84	84	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7)	50	184⅝	184	184½	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	2	37	37	37	— ½
Am Ch & Can (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
Am Cnicle (4a)	50	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1¾
Am Cry Sug ½g	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am Cry S pf 6	60	100½	100½	100½	— ½
Am & For Power	24	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Am&FPS4pf 2.85r	1	72	72	72	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 3.32r	2	80	80	80	—1
Am & FP 2 pf	16	21¾	21	21	
Am Hide&Leath	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	+ ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
Am Internat ¼eg	16	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Inv I pf 2½	30	44	44¼	44	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Am Loco pf 3½	3	100½	100	100½	+ ½
Am M & Fdy .40g	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Ma & Mel ½ge	8	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	10	123	123	123	
Am Pipe & Light	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	6	41¾	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	15	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	16	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Am Rail Mill .60g	7	14½	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	70	65½	65¼	65¼	— ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	60	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	6	39½	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	10	160	160	160	
Am Snuff pf (6)	30	150	150	150	
Am Sti Fdry 1½g	3	24⅜	24½	24½	— ⅜
Am Stores (1.40g)	1	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	154⅛	153½	153⅝	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	57¾	57½	57¾	+ ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	57¾	57½	57⅝	
Am Tob pf (6)	10	144¼	144¼	144¼	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	12	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	12	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Woolen	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	74	74	74	74	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	18	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 4½g	9	20	26	26	
Arm D pf cld Se22	2	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	
Arm D pf cld Sep	1	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	
Armour Ill	31	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pf	1	76	75½	75½	+1½
Armstrong Ck ¾eg	8	34¼	35½	26¼	+ ⅞
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½g	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Assd OG 1pf 6	50	95½	95½	95½	
Atch T & SF 4½g	23	60¼	59¾	60¼	+1
Atch T&S F pf (5)	5	85½	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1.50g	2	30	29½	29¾	+ ¼
Atl G & W I (3a)	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
Atl Refining .55g	5	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	21	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 2¼eg	1	66	65	66	+ ½
Austin Nichols	2	8½	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2t	30	80	80	82	+3½
Aviation Co (.10g)	18	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾eg	9	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	10¾	10½	10⅝	
Bangor & Ar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	20	50½	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	4	24	23¾	24	
Barnsdall Oil .60	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	4	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½eg	10	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Benef In L 4.60g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Best Foods (.80g)	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	6	59¾	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118	118	118	—1
Bigelow-San 1½g	5	34½	34	34⅜	+1⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	3	17½	17¼	17¼	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	7	9	8⅞	9	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4	10	94½	94½	94½	
Bon Ami B 2½	50	47	47	47	—1
Bond Stores 1.60	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	15	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ½g	9	10½	10¼	10½	
Briggs Mfg(2)	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Brunswick-B ¾g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼eg	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Budd Mfg	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Budd Mfg 5pf .83½	80	54¼	53¾	53¾	
Budd Mfg pf	50	107¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (¼eg)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Buffalo Fo 1.35g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Burling Mill 1.10g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	+ ¾
Burr Add Mach .60	11	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	17	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Byron Jackson ¾eg	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
C					
Calif Pack (1½g)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Calif P pf 2½g	30	55	55	55	+ ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	130	34	33½	34	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Capitol Adm A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	48	47½	48	
Celanese Corp (1g)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	115	115	115	+1
Celanese pr pf 7	10	126¾	126¾	126¾	
Celotex Corp (½g)	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Celotex Cb pf 1	130	19	19	19	
Cent Aguirre 2½g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½	70	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
Cent RR NJ	3	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½g	1	20½	20½	20½	
Century Rib pf 7	10	102½	102½	102½	—1½
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Chain Belt ¾eg	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Champ P&F pfd	40	107½	107½	107½	
Checker Cab	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Ches & Ohio (3)	5	46	45	45⅝	— ⅛
Chic & Ill pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	
Chi & E Ill	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	3	4½	4½	4½	
Chi Grt W pf 2½d	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
Chi Mail Order .60	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil 3	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Childs Co	23	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Chrysler Cp 2½g	18	78⅜	77⅛	78½	+1¾
City Ice & F 1.20	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
CityI&F pf 6½	90	104½	104½	104½	
Climax Mol 1.20g	6	39	39	39	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody 4a	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3)		114½	114	114½	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Col-P-P pf4½k	110	106⅜	108	108	
Col & So 1pf	250	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Col & So 2pf	20	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Ir ¼eg	10	17	16¾	17	+1
Colomb Br A .90g	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Colum G & E	81	4¾	4	4	
Com G&E 6 pf 6	3	71	70½	71	
Comi Credit (3)	78	39¾	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	6	43¼	43	43	
Comi Solvents .30g	6	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Com'wlth & South	73	¾	¾	¾	
Com & Sou pf (3k)	5	63	62¾	63	— ⅛
Commith Ed 1.05g	8	26½	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (¼eg)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	3	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½a	5	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
Con C or pf 6½k	20	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
Cons Copper ¼e	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	72	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	104½	104¼	104½	+ ¼
Consol Film Ind	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Cons Laundries	25	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	6	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	3	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
Consm P pf 4½	40	103	103	103	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ¼e	9	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	
Cont Baking pf (8)	2	106	106	106	+1

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
K					
Kaiser St&F (.50)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Kan City South	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Kayser (J) (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
Kenny-Hay A 1½	5	22	21¾	22	
Kelley-Is B 1½eg	5	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop 2a	15	31⅞	31	31⅞	
Kresge (SS) ½eg	19	24	24	24	
Kress (SH) (1.40)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	8	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
L					
Lac'awn Gas	69	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Lacleds Gas pf	180	68½	66½	66½	— ⅜
Lambert Co (1½g)	2	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
Lee Rub&Tire 1½eg		38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR (1a)	2	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 2a	14	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	2	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ¾eg	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	19	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Liggett&My B (3)	2	70¼	69½	69½	— ⅛
Lima Locomo 1g	1	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
Link-Belt (2)	2	39	39	39	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Lockheed Aircr (1g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	18	60	60	60	+ ¼
Lone Star Gas (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	8½	8¼	8½	
Looie-Wil Biscuit 1	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
Lorillard P ½eg	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
Lorillard P pf 7	10	160¼	160¼	160¼	—1
Louisv & Nash 5g	2	69½	69¼	69¼	+ ½
M					
MacA&Forb 1.30g	2	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Mack Trucks (1g)	6	33½	33	33	— ½
Macy (R H) (2)	4	28⅛	28	28	
Magma Copper (1g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Manati Sugar	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Marine Mid (.16g)	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Mark'tSt&Ry pr pf	270	15¼	14¼	15½	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Martin (GL) 1½eg	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Martin-Parry	3	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Mathieson Alk ¾eg	4	22¾	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
May Dept Strs (3)	4	53½	53½	53½	
Maytag Co	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
McCall Corp 1.40	9	21⅜	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
McGraw Elec (1)	3	25	25	25	
McGraw-Hill .35g	1	15	15	15	—1.
McIntyre P h2.22g	5	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
McKee & Rob (1)	10	23½	23½	23½	— ¾
McLellan St .40g	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .(45g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Mead Corp pf 6	10	84	84	84	+4
MdC pfBwa5½	10	76	76	76	
Mengel Co (¼e)	3	9½	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Merch & M Tr 1g	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
Mesta Mach 1⅞eg	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Miami Copper 1½g	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	1	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Minn-Honey Reg 2	1	66½	66½	66½	—1¼
Minn-Moline	2	6½	6½	6½	
Mission Corp .85e	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas	6	2¾	2¼	2¼	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	6	7¾	7½	7⅝	
Mohawk Carpet (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Monsanto Chem (2)	2	85¾	85	85¼	+ ½
Montgom Ward (2)	18	48¼	47½	47½	
Morris & Essex	80	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Motor Products 1½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Motor Wheel .60g	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Mueller Brass .80g	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	1	5	5	5	
Murphy pf 4¾	60	115½	115½	115½	+1
Murray Corp ¼eg	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
N					
Nash-Kelvinator 1½e	23	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Nash C&StL 1e	110	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
Nat Acme (1½eg)	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation 1½g	12	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	13	21½	21½	21½	
Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	174	174	174	+ ¾
Nat Can	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	5	27	27	27	
Nat Cylinder G .80	4	13	13	13	
Nat Dairy Prod .80	21	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Dept Strs ¾g	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	10	32⅜	32	32	— ⅛
Nat En & Stpg ⅞g	2	24¾	24½	24¾	+2¼
Nat Gypsum ¼eg	3	9	8⅞	9	
Nat Lead (1½)	26	17½	17¾	17⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pfA7	60	173¾	173½	174	
Nat Malle&SIC ⅛pg	5	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt	9	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Nat Pwr&Lt pf	8	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
Nat Steel (3)	1	82	82	82	
Nat Sunoly	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Nat St&Wpf5½pf	80	72¾	71½	71½	—1⅞
Nat Tea	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Natomas Company	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Nehi Corp ½eg	2	22½	22½	22½	+1
Neisner Bros (1)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Newmont M 1½eg	13	15⅜	15½	15½	
Newport Ind .40g	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅞	
News N Ship 1½eg	6	15⅜	15⅛	15⅞	
NY Cent RR 1½eg	31	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	10	63¾	62¾	63	
NYC Omnibus1½e	1	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
NY & Harlem 5	10	122	122	122	+1
NY NH&H	4	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
NY NH&H pf	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
NY Shipbuild 1½e	2	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Nor&Westn 10	170	183	182½	183	+ ⅛
Nor Am Aviia (1e)	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Nor Am Co 6pf 5	2	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅜
North Am Co .67½	26	16¾	16½	16½	
N Am Co5¼pf27½	1	52	52	52	— ⅛
Northern Pac 1g	43	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
Norwalk T&R .40g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
O					
Ohi Oil (¼g)	7	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	1	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Omnibus Corp	8	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Omnibus C pf B	20	90	90	90	+1
Otis Elevator .65g	3	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	4	60½	60	60½	+ ½
P					
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Pac Mills 1½eg	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Pac Tin Cons	11	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Packard Mot .10g	10	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Pan Am Airways1e	17	36½	36¼	36½	
PanhEPLpf5.60	40	111	111	111	
Panh P&R (.10g)	2	3½	3½	3½	
Paramount Pict 1.20	21	26¼	26	26	
Park & Tilford	1	32	32	32	— ½
Park Utah Con M	2	1½	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Parke Davis .90g	2	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
Parmelee Transport	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Patino Mines (2g)	4	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Penn Cent Airl	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Penn Coal&Coke	1	40	40	40	
Penn-D C pfA1¼k	20	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Penn RR (1g)					
Pen G&L&C (4)	2	57¼	57⅛	57¼	+ ⅛
Pepsi-Cola (1g)	84	54⅛	52⅛	53⅞	+1⅛
Pere Marq pr pf	3	50	50	50	
Petrol Corp .20g	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew ½eg	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	6	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 5	80	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Phila Elec wi .30g	12	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	
Phila Corp .35g	6	22¼	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Phillip Morris 3a	1	83½	83½	83½	
Phillips Petrol (3)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	
Pit McK&Nd4½	10	115	115	115	+ ¼
Phillips Pet (2)	10	48	47½	48	+ ¼
Phoenix H pf 7%	20	85	85	85	
Pittsburg Flour (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Pitt&West Va	1	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Pittsburgh Coal	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Pitt Coke&I 1½e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Pitt C&I pf 5	10	70	70	70	— ¼
Pitts Coa pf 1s	3	48	47	48	—1½
Pitt Scr&B .20g	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Pitt Steel	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Pitt St 5pf	50	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
Pitt sr pf 12½k	60	70¾	70¼	70¾	— ½
Pittston Co	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Pitts pf A 5	30	58	58	58	—1
Pittston pf B	30	46	46	46	
Pour & Co B	2	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Plymouth Oil 1½e	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Procter&Gam (2)	2	53½	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
Pub Svc NJ ¼eg	11	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Pub Svc NJ wd	1940	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Pub S NJ 7pf 7	70	111¾	111½	111¾	+ ⅛
Pub S NJ 6pf 6	40	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Pub S NJ5.50f5	180	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ⅛
Pullman (1½eg)	15	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Pure Oil (1½e)	9	17¾	17¼	17¾	
Pure Oil 5pf (5)	1	106	104	106	+ ¾
Purity Bak (¼eg)	1	19½	19½	19½	
R					
Radio C of A .20g	39	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
Radio pf (3½k)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
Radio-Keith-Orph	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
RR S Ill C 5pf	60	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Raybestos-M ¼eg	2	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
Reynolds Inc 1½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Reynolds T pf (2)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	5	43⅞	43½	43⅞	— ⅛
Safe St Spf 5	30	113	113	113	+2
St Joseph Ld 2½eg	6	32½	32	32	— ⅜
St L-San Fran	10	½	½	½	
St L Southwest	80	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
Savage Arms ¾eg	6	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Schenley Dis 1½eg	2	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
Schenley pf 5½	2	105	105	105	— ½
Scott Paper 1.80	1	42	42	42	+ ¼
Scott P pf 4½	20	112	112	112	—1½
Seaboard Air Line	29	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Seaboard Oil (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	
Seagram Corp	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Sears Roebuck (3)	13	82	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
Servel Inc (1)	3	15⅞	15⅝	15	+ ⅛
Sharon Stl Co ½eg	4	15	15	15	
Sharon St pf 5	10	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
Sharp&Dohme ¼eg	1	14¼	14¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Ickes Calls For Increase In Oil Output

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, as Petroleum Administrator, has called for an increase of 127,500 barrels daily in oil production next month over the production of this month.

Mr. Ickes set a daily production quota of 4,552,100 barrels for the various oil producing states in September, and Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies said that this would mean every state except Texas "will be producing at or in excess of its maximum efficient capacity."

Most of the increase is to come from district three (Southwest), which was authorized to boost production over August by 121,900 barrels daily. Texas is to furnish 92,000 barrels of the increase, bringing all areas of the State except west Texas to "near the efficient peak," Mr. Davies said.

Some Rates Unchanged

The rate of production certified to Eastern, Midwestern, Rockey Mountain and Pacific Coast States were substantially unchanged from this month.

Mr. Davies, observing that the September rates would mean that every oil-producing state in the nation except Texas would be producing "at or in excess of its maximum efficient capacity" during September, commented in a statement:

"It is this condition—the limitation to crude oil availability, in the face or enormous and ever mounting military demand for petroleum products—which was the basic reason for the petroleum administrator's action on Friday in reducing civilian gasoline consumption in the Middle West and Southwest.

"It is not possible to increase crude oil production from fields which are accessible to sufficient transportation, because it would mean production rates higher than efficient capacities. This would result in the irrecoverable loss of crude oil reserves at the expense of productive capacity in later months—which is not justifiable."

Rates Compared

The certified daily rates of production for each state during September compared with the rates for August:

District one—New York, 14,700 and 14,600; Pennsylvania, 46,400 and 46,300; West Virginia, 15,200 and 15,600; total 76,300 and 76,500.

District two—Illinois, 222,800, unchanged; Indiana, 13,800 and 14,000; Kansas, 300,000 unchanged; Kentucky, 25,500 and 25,000; Michigan, 60,100 unchanged; Nebraska, 2,000 and 2,100; Ohio, 10,300 and 10,000; Oklahoma, 347,000 unchanged; total, 981,500 and 981,000.

District three—Arkansas, 80,100 and 75,500; Louisiana, 375,000 and 356,300; Mississippi, 50,000 unchanged; New Mexico, 116,600 and 110,000; Texas, 1,909,000 and 1,817,000; total, 2,530,700 and 2,408,800.

District four—Colorado, 6,500 and 7,000; Montana, 23,300 unchanged; Wyoming, 98,800 and 98,000; total, 128,600 and 128,300.

District five—California, 835,000 and 830,000.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5¾	6¾
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10¼
American Hardware Co	26¾	28¾
American Manufacturing	34	37
American Manufac 8 pf	86½	88½
American Wringer Co	6½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	33¼	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	--
Appleton Company	24	27
Applied Arts Corp	3¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	47¼	50
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36¾	38¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22½	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103½	--
Bendix Home Appliances	5½	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¼	14½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¾	--
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	90	--
Boston Wharf Company	19¼	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36½	38½
Brown Co	1.30	2.30
Brown Co pf	31	33
Campbell A & B Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	--
Chapman Valve Manufac	31½	34
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	35	37½
Cornel Dubilier	16¾	18
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30½	31¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	36¾	39
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¼	26¼
Draper Corporation	73¾	78¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	6¾	7½
Eastern Corporation	18¾	20¾
Eastern Corporation pf	8¾	20¾
Exolon Co	10¾	12¼
Family Loan Society Inc	22¾	25
Family Loan Society pf A	42½	45½
Food Fair Stores Inc	19½	21
Fruit of the Loom	14¾	16
General Fire Extinguisher	93¼	99½
General Machinery	9½	10¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	35¾	38¾
Goodall Worsted Company	11¼	12½
Graton & Knight Co	89¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	30½	33
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	33½	34¼
Great Northern Paper Co	52¾	--
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	115½	--
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	2¾	3
Harrington & Richardson	10¾	11¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	16¾	18½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16¾	18¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	18½	20
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	24¼	26½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	29¾	31¾
Hooker Electro Chem	6¾	7½
International Machine Tool	43	--
Keith George E Co	8¾	9½
Kendall Company	17½	19¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	34	36¾
Landers Frary & Clark	20¾	--
Lincoln Stores Inc	107½	--
Lincoln Stores 7	8¾	9¾
Long-Bell Lumber Co	103	107
Ludlow Mfg Sales Co	38¼	42¼
Marathon Paper Mills	88½	89½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	41¾	43½
Mercks & Co	113	117
Mercks & Co 4½ pf	38¼	42¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	61¾	--
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	19¾	22¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	9	10½
Millers Falls Company	6¾	7½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	15¾	17¾
Nashawena Mills	61¾	--
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	33	36
Nashua Manufacturing Co	68½	72¼
Nashua Manufacturing Co 1st pf	34½	37
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	4¾	5½
National Chemical & Mfg	11¾	12¾
National Shirt Shops	88¼	89¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40¾	--
Newmarket Manufac Co	33½	35¾
Nicholson File Company	30¾	33
Nonquitt Mills	9¾	10½
Ohio Finance	41¾	44¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	13¾	14¾
Parker Appliance	112	116½
Plymouth Cordage Company	56½	--
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	85¾	--
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	3¾	4¼
Remington Arms Co Inc	25½	27½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35¾	37¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	48¾	--
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	34¾	37½
Sanford Mills	34½	36¾
Submarine Signal Co	4¾	5½
Tampax Inc	3	3½
Triumph Explosive Inc	14½	15¾
United Elastic Corp	85½	89
U S Envelope Company	113½	117½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	48	--
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	100½	--
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	94½	97¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	9¾	11
Warner & Swasey Co	35¾	38¼
Warren Bros Class B	9½	10¼
Warren Bros Class C	44½	47¼
West Point Manufacturing	12¾	13¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	--	--

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	96¾	100¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	87¾	90¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	103	106¼
General Water G & E $3 pf	38¾	43¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	88½	--
Kansas P & Lt 4½% pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 7 pf	100¾	104¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¼	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	8¾	10¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	37½	39
No States Power Del $ pf	81¾	84¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	67¾	70¾
Ohio Power 4½% pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	112¾	116¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	81¾	84¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	18	17¼
Public Service Ind	101¼	104½
Public Service Ind $ pf	98	101
Public Service Okla $ pf	104¾	108¼
Rochester Gas & El $ pf	101¼	103¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¾	108¾
San Diego Gas & Elec	12½	13½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17½	18¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	--
Tampa Electric Co	33½	34½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106¾	108¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15¼	16¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17¾	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	22	--
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	115½	120¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	--
ConnLight & Power	36	38½
Eastern Utilities Assc	31¾	33½
Eastern Utilities Assc conv	2½	2¾
Fall River Gas Works	21	--
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36½	39
†Green Mountain Power pf	61¼	65¼
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¾
Haverhill Electric	33¾	36½
Haverhill Gas Light	12	13¾
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	36	--
Lowell Electric Light	36½	39¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	74¼	78
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	18¾
Mass Utilities Assc pf	31¾	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	86	89
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17½	18½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	49¾	51½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	73¼	74¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	68½	71¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20¾	21¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	29½	30¾
Newport Electric	19¾	20¾
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106½	111½
Pub Serv of N H $5 pf	35	36½
R I Pub Serv pf	7¾	8¼
Rockland Light & Power	18¾	19
Springfield Gas Light	30	--
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	25¾	34¾
Western Mass Companies	--	--

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	20	21¼
Bank of New York (14)	360	--
Bankers Trust (1.60)	48¾	51
Brooklyn Trust (6)	86	91
Central Hanover Bank&Tr(4)	96½	100
Chase National (1.40)	35¾	36¾
Chemical Bank&Trust(1.80)	45¾	47¾
Commercial (5)	204	214
Continental Bank&Trust(.80)	18¾	19¾
Corn Exchange Bk &Trust(2.40)	44¾	46¾
Empire Trust (3)	76	80
First National (80)	1460	1500
Guaranty Trust (12)	360½	369½
Irving Trust (.60)	13½	14½
Kings County (60)	1460	--
Lawyers Trust (1)	32½	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44¾	47
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	83	84
National City (1)	34½	36¼
New York Trust (3½)	85¾	93¼
Public (1½)	33	34½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5¾
United States (60a)	1198	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	--
First National (3)	320	340
Merchants National (12)	1400	--
†New England Trust (30)	45	49½
National Rockland (2)	23¾	26¾
National Shawmut (1)	178	--
Pilgrim Trust (8)	125	133
Second National (4)	360	--
†State Street Trust (8)	9¾	11
United States Trust (.50)	15	16½
United States Trust pf (.80)	51½	54½
Webster & Atlas (2)	30	--

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank.
‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	43	44½
Continental Illinois (4)	343	351
First National Chicago (10)	33	34¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)		

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	130½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	54	56½
Astna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (2a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	24¾
American Casualty Company	19¾	21¼
American Equitable (1)	19¾	21½
Am Insurance Newark (1¾a)	15	16¼
American Re-Insurance (1¾g)	58%	59¾
American Reserve (1.40)	15½	17
American Surety (2½)	60¾	63¾
Baltimore-American (.30a)	7¼	8½
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	86½	91½
Boston (16a)	805	830
City of New York (1g)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	37½	39½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¾	42¾
Federal (1.40)	43¾	47
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	67½	71½
Fireman Fund (SF) (2)	84½	88½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	12%	13¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	28¾	30½
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (⅛g)	18½	20½
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	48
Globe & Republic (⅛g)	10¼	11¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	30	33
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	97	101½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	43½	46½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30½	32¼
Homestead (½g)	18	19¾
Insur Co of North America (2½a)	81¼	83%
Jersey Insur New York (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	10
Maryland Casualty	5¾	6
Massachusetts Bond (2½)	74	77½
Merchants & Mfrs pf N Y (.40)	7½	8¼
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	48¼	51¼
National Fire (2)	61¼	64¼
National Liberty (.30a)	7¼	8¼
National Union (3a)	187	197
New Amsterdam Casualty (⅝g)	36½	38½
New Brunswick (1½g)	33¼	35¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46¾	49¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¾	16¼
North River (1)	24½	26¾
Northeastern Insurance	5½	6¼
Northern (3a)	95	99½
Pacific Fire (5)	109	114
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49¼
Peerless Casualty Company	11¾	13½
Phoenix (2a)	89	93
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14	15½
Providence-Washington (1a)	33½	37½
Reinsurance Cor New York	5%	7¼
Republic Insurance Co. Tex (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23	25
St. Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	307	313
Seaboard Security	51½	53¾
Security (1.40)	36½	38½
Springfield (4½a)	130½	132
Standard Accident	68¾	72½
Travelers (16)	485	500
United States Fid & Guaran (1a)	34¾	36¾
United States Fire (2)	30½	32
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	77	82
Westchester (1.20a)	33¾	35½

a—also extra or extras. e—paid last year. g—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.22	3.42
Amerex Holding	35.125	36.625
American Business Shares	3.19	3.39
Axe Houghton Fund	13.07	14.06
Bond Inv Tr of America	16.37	--
Boston Fund	16.39	17.44
Broad Street Investing	30.72	32.89
Bullock Fund	14.41	15.56
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	27.94	30.04
Chemical Fund	9.69	10.48
Christiana Securities Co	2226.00	2280.00
Commodity Corp	8.90	--
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.00	36.75
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.80	21.14
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.68	12.52
Equitable Invest Corp	28.88	31.05
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.625	33.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.32	18.85
Fund Investors Inc	30.35	32.34
General Capital	31.10	33.44
General Investors Trust	8.06	8.65
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.43	20.97
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.33

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	33.34		S-1	....	26.35
B-2	28.68		S-2	....	13.45
B-3	18.09		S-3	....	10.45
B-4	10.15		S-4	....	4.41
K-1	16.67		K-2	....	18.43

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 91.40 --
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 38.30 --
Marriand Fund 4.50 4.89
Mass Invest Tr 20.30 21.87
Mass Inv 2d Pfd 9.69 10.74
Mutual Invest 10.60 11.37
Nation Wide Voting 1.24 1.36
New England Fund 11.91 12.84
Old Colony Tr Assoc 18.375 20.125
Plymouth Fund Inc .47 .51
Putnam Fund 13.19 14.
Quarterly Income Shares 8.945 9.
Railway & Light Sec 11.60 12.
Railway & Light Sec pf 102.60 --
Repub Invest Fund 3.45 3.79
Scudder Stevens & Clark 88.80 96.72
Spencer Trask Fun d 13.87 14.72
State Street Invest 77.77 82.93
Trusteed Am Bk "B" .41 .50
Trusteed Industry Shrs .71 --
Wellington Fund 15.90 17.40

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Cor Tr A A mod. sec mod	3.61	--
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.58	--
Diversified Tr C	3.56	--
Diversified Tr D	3.35	4.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.50	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	--
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	30.26	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1933	2.32	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1934	2.61	--
North A mTr Shrs 1936	2.55	--
North Am Tr Shrs 1938	2.18	--
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33	--
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	14.25	--
U S Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.45	--

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.25	3.625
First Boston Corp	32.125	34.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 30% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	117½	123½
Liberty Aircraft	9¾	10¾
N E Airlines	7¾	8¼
Piper Aircraft	5¾	6
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7½

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	100¾	101¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	100¾	--
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	91¾	94
Indianapolis Water	3¼	1966	100¾	--
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	99¾	101¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99¾	102¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	100¾	102¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100	102¾
Ser Rpr Pr W Ser	5	1967	101½	103¾
So Bay Cons	5	1958	101¾	104¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¾	--
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	100	101¾

U. S. Shipyard Is Fascinating Picture of Modern Ingenuity

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Last week, by permission of Navy censors and the company, Mr. Fleming visited the Kearny and Port Newark shipyards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. These yards produce "custom jobs" in contrast to the mass-production Liberty ships so much publicized. The Kearny yard builds troopships, C-2 ships, converted for the Navy, and destroyers. The Port Newark yard produces the new "destroyer-escort" or "DE" ships exclusively. These yards are so close to New York City that from one of them the Empire State Building can be clearly seen.)

NEW YORK—The sun was bright over the shipyard, and it hurt our eyes, because we had to keep looking up, so towering are the works of a shipyard. The great sides of the troopships loomed above us on the ways. Far above, on their sides, we could see the sparks drop from the welders and hear the chatter of the rivets but we could not see the men for the forest of caging that surrounded the ships.

Assembling the Sections

Slowly weaving back and forth between the slips were brobdingnagian gantry cranes. The spread of their four legs was 30 feet on a side; they rose some 60 or more feet in the air, and from the top of the revolving penthouse of each, high in air, a derrick rose higher still so that its very tip, against the sun, could have tapped on the window of a 12-story building.

These cranes lift huge pre-assembled sections of the ships, weighing 20 to 70 tons, a hundred feet or more in air and deposit them gently in the growing ships. They lift these sections off huge 16-wheeled trailers as wide as the streets of the yard and as large as a tennis-court. As often as possible these trailers tote their monster loads about the yard at night because of the interference they cause in the day-time traffic.

Sometimes the pieces are too large for a single crane. Two or more cranes hook onto it at once, and with infinite care and slow-ness—for if it swung out of control in mid-air it could cause havoc—swing it over the towering basket of scaffolding that surrounds the ship, and down onto the work.

Craning Neck at the Cranes

It is almost impossible to walk around the yard without repeatedly craning the neck and gazing up. For the slow-moving cranes are continually moaning a warning whistle. For those who, walking about underfoot, do not hear them because of the roar of the riveting, they carry tactual warnings. Each of the four rolling feet of the crane is covered with a brightly painted steel guard, and for further precaution projecting in front of each of these moving feet is a tickler. On the end of a projecting arm is a wooden bar, and from the bar hang short ropes, to brush the head and neck of the heedless pedestrian and warn him to jump.

Without these monster cranes the speed of modern shipbuilding would be impossible, for shipbuilding is largely an assembly job. In the old Hog Island days the work was largely done in the ship and on the ways, where the ship was assembled bit by bit. But the work was crowded, and as only so many men could work on the way at once it was slow. These larger modern cranes make it possible for much of the work to be done in the yard, on the ground, in the shops, or even in subassembly places considerably removed from the ship, and then to be carried in large pieces to the ship.

But even then modern speed would not be possible without the new methods of handling steel with flame—burning and welding. With these the steel man can work in steel like a dressmaker in cloth, cutting it into patterns and then putting it together into forms. With modern torches and welding equipment steel can be taken apart and put together with greater ease than wood, in the hands of carpenters.

Torch Cut and Are Welded

The plates come into the yard and the burners' torches cut them into the proper shapes, faster and cheaper than saws, planers, or other mechanical tools could cut them out. Then the cut-out parts are put together under the welder's arc or the automatic welding machine to form a bond as good as, or better than, the material itself as to strength, ductility, shock resistance, uniformity, density, and corrosion resistance.

For larger pieces, like transverse bulkheads or larger deckplates, the original pieces are first welded together, then cut to finished size by the flame-cutters, then welded again to their neighboring pieces. With the flame-cut and weld, the assembly of steel plate into the form of a ship is as simple in principle as dress-making, easier than carpentering.

Here is an illustration of how the ease of putting steel to steel or cutting steel from steel facilitates operations. The lifting of large sub-assemblies, like the entire prow of a ship, needs complex grappling, but the pieces present no adequate ears, dogs, or corns to grapple. So small pieces of steel (curiously called "pads") are first bored with holes by a flame-cutter, then welded to the sub-assembly for the lifting. When the part is in the ship, the "pad" is simply burned off again.

A huge "plate shop" in the yard is the center of the dress-making of the steel to fit the ship. Here the plates, large and small, are cut up and put together. The whistle of the overhead cranes, the pounding of flat steel, the clang of wedges into the flangers' slabs and the high-singing whine of burring machines, blend into a high-decibel constant but ever-changing toccata, and fugue that is meaningless to the stranger but steadily intelligible to the mechanically cultured.

How the Work Grows

A show-piece in the plate shop is the "flangers' slab," and its operation. As Knute Rockne said of the football, a vessel "has a funny shape." Sides, bow and stern must be molded to strictly calculated curving forms. To make these forms exact requires a flanger's slab. It is a large steel platform, full of square holes like a waffle-iron. On it is laid the template or pattern for the piece to be curved. Muscular Negroes with unerring aim drive wedges on either side up and down the template, into the square holes, like the spikes that hold the railroad track.

Then the template is withdrawn and the spikes or wedges left. Out from a nearby gas-fired furnace is drawn the red-hot piece. It is fixed at one end against the wedges. At the other end a squat machine is fixed. A plunger slowly forces the red-hot end of the piece against the wedges—that is, into the proper shape for the destined curve of the ship where it belongs. Then it goes to the welders, on the assembly area, which may be in the shop or may be outdoors under the sun.

Machine welding is much used. The operator needs no shield, glasses, nor peculiar skill. He need only follow directions as to voltage, amperage and speed. There is no glare. A flux of dust-gray composition is dropped onto the welding point as it moves, and when it is past, the unused flux is vacuum-cleaned for re-use. Flame-planers can cut or weld several lines at the same time, either making or welding edges which may be square, bevelled, double-bevelled (v-shaped) or three-surfaced like the half of a hexagon.

The Kearny yard is 26 years old. Such older yards are more difficult to adapt to modern shipbuilding, because they lack the space for modern space-consuming assembly. The Port Newark yard, where Federal builds destroyer-escorts, was laid out on the most modern lines last year. The plates move easily to the assembly floors, and the assemblies move easily into the air and over and down into the ways. Shipbuilding used to take more men than space. Now it takes more space than men.

Yet when the whistle blew at Kearny and the day-shift came off, the street-cars were lined up for three quarters of a mile. The rushing thousands of men looked like a World Series crowd.

And, in fact, that is what they were.

Conducts Campaign

F. W. Lord

Head of the Lord Electric Co.

Mass. Home Loans Decline

WASHINGTON—Federal savings and loan associations in Massachusetts made home loans totaling $7,232,900 during the first half of 1943, as compared with $10,577,100 in the first half of 1942, Oscar R. Kreutz, general manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, announced. On June 30, home mortgage loans on the books of these institutions totaled $108,491,100.

Lord Is Conducting Campaign For Improved Contract Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—A campaign, endorsed by labor leaders, public officials, engineers, and leading contractors, to raise the standards of the construction business to the level of a profession and to eliminate "price cutting and fixing, chiselling and other evils of competition" is being conducted by F. W. Lord, head of the electrical construction firm bearing his name, of No. 10 Rockefeller Plaza, here. Mr. Lord's plan is called the negotiated method of letting contracts and would replace competition based wholly on price.

Under his plan, especially applicable to electric, steam, plumbing and other mechanical work, inferior production, collusive bidding, demoralization of character and economic loss to the public, concomitants of the competitive system of contract letting, would be averted, Mr. Lord said in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor. The construction industry has long been notorious for its dog-eat-dog business practices, including price fixing and cutting and acceptance of contracts resulting in a loss, he recalled.

Under the plan, negotiation for a project is carried on with a single contractor selected by a government authority or private individual. In selecting a contractor, the hiring authority should give consideration to integrity, efficiency, experience and organization of applicants, he said.

Reasonable Profit

The contract includes a reasonable percentage of profit over the cost of any work ordered, the same percentage to apply to any additional work as well as to that originally covered. Ten per cent is generally conceded as a fair percentage, Mr. Lord said, stressing that the 6 per cent maximum fixed by law would apply to war work.

The negotiated contract plan evolved by Mr. Lord would be made compulsory on any government work under a bill to be introduced in Congress the latter part of next month. Preliminary reaction of Washington legislators towards the bill has been "very favorable," he said.

The proposed system would eliminate all forms of cost-plus operations, which give neither labor nor management an incentive to best efforts for economy, Mr. Lord stressed. All contracts are on a definite lump-sum basis, the price agreed to by itemized estimates checked by consulting engineers of the awarding authorities.

Under the present system, any constructor can send in a bid on a project and in most all cases, the lowest bidder gets the job without regard to his experience in the work, the integrity of his firm or other qualifications. A low bid is many times due to a mistake in estimation by leaving out some item.

"Instead of refusing to give the results of their years of training and preparation unless fairly compensated, everyone of those in the upper classifications — the architects, the engineers, general contractors and sub-contractors — all fly at each other in practice and cut each others' throats and at the same time commit business suicide by accepting remuneration at ruinous levels for services rendered," Mr. Lord continued.

"As self-preservation is the first law of business, as of nature, such destructive competition leads to poor work, collusive bidding, demoralization of character and economic loss to the public.

"The only practical way to raise the standards of the construction business to the so-called professional level, is to eliminate the possibility of cutting prices, chiselling and other evils of competition. This may sound like Utopia, but these and other helpful objectives are attained by following the negotiated method of letting contracts. This applies not only for construction work but for architectural and engineering services.

"If this is not done, under post-war conditions the construction industry in all its phases may expect nothing but disorder, demoralization and destruction."

Plan Outlined

By fixing profits on war work within the congressional limit of 6 per cent, his plan would eliminate the cumbersome and inequitable procedure of renegotiating contracts, Mr. Lord stressed.

"By eliminating competitive bidding the construction business is put on a safe, legitimate, instead of a gambling, basis," he said. "This would open a profitable field for commercial banks, and at the same time be most helpful under postwar conditions.

"The only way that architects, engineers, general and sub-contractors may be assured of a fair return for the services they render is to follow the effective example of organized labor by co-operation in obtaining enabling legislation."

In addition to having received the approval of outstanding industrialists and union leaders for his work, the forty-first annual convention of the National Electrical Contractors Association commended Mr. Lord for his "long and unselfish service and helpful suggestions for improving the procedures for the letting of contracts for the performance of electrical work."

The Lord Electric Company has had 48 years of experience in its field and has done war work totaling $60,000,000 with contracts in 17 states. Its working force of 3,000 has won six Army-Navy "E" flags.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock market movements last week were of little consequence and less volume—though at the end of the week the market had made a good-looking triangle such as sometimes precedes a break-out on the up side.

Volume was conspicuously low again. Thursday's turnover was the smallest since October, and Saturday's since last September. Highest single day's volume for the week was 650,000 shares, and as the market inched up the volume inched down.

The pattern of prices still seemed to say that the major market factor is the war. For instance, Monday's small-scale rise was led by the soft drinks, amusements, mail orders, air transports and rubbers, and Tuesday's by the farm machinery, utilities, and retailers, and most of these groups may fare better in peace than in war.

Auto Trade Outlook

Postwar hopes were further helped by the statement of General Motors' Sloan that the auto people might perhaps count on a backlog of demand to keep them busy for five years. And investment analysts were chiefly concerned with such things as contract cancellations, the period of reconversion, V-day inventories, renegotiation, and prospective corporation taxes.

Despite, or perhaps because of, the 8-cent wage award to the non-operating railroad men, the rails turned in a relatively good performance, advancing five of the six trading days.

In the commodity markets the grains were soft, led by rye. Chicago reported the largest cash corn trading on record for a single day as corn came out of storage. The crop forecast was much better than that of July, so that in spite of manpower and machinery shortages the ground-crops this year will be poor only by comparison with last year, excellent by comparison with most recent years. Potato crops will be extraordinary. And of course the meat production will be very large this year. The food outlook would be entirely satisfactory if it were not for the impending problem of feeding Europe. A small sign of trou

Gee a Natural Athlete Contends Frisch

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

After towering Johnny Gee, the 6-foot 9-inch southpaw from Syracuse, N. Y., had pinned a 5-1 defeat on the Braves yesterday, you remembered something Manager Frankie Frisch of the Pirates had said in the dugout earlier in the afternoon.

"Most over-sized men are awkward and can't get around very well," Frisch had said. "But this Gee is an exception. He's a natural athlete and a good competitor. Watch him run. And he loves to win. He doesn't want any part of those defeats."

Frankie also pointed out that the lanky pitcher is a good hitter, and Johnny was clouting balls deep in batting practice.

Control Good

However, what bothered the Braves yesterday was not Gee's hitting but his pitching. He scattered seven Boston hits over the nine innings and passed only one. The big left-hander is supposed to be slightly off center in his control. But he had the range in this third game of the series with the Braves. He was fast and showed a good curve. Frisch, apparently, has found another winning pitcher. Frank has waited about three years for Johnny's arrival, but it was worth the wait.

Incidentally, Casey Stengel could use an extra pitcher or two. Today's double-header with the Pirates will be followed by another tomorrow with the Cincinnati Reds, who currently are hot. The manager of the Braves had to start Danny MacFayden in one of the contests this afternoon, and he was planning on using Red Barrett and Manny Salvo against Bill McKechnie's club. "Then I can come back with Tobin on Thursday and we'll be all right," said Stengel yesterday.

Odom Wild

The sudden wild streak of Dave Odom has hurt the Braves. The burly right-hander was idle, except for batting practice, for two weeks, and when called upon to relief Sunday and yesterday in the Pittsburgh series, was far off on his control. He yielded two hits and walked three batters in 1⅓ innings on Sunday and passed four in one inning after relieving Al Javery yesterday. Odom was called into Bob Quinn's office after the game and the boys are wondering why.

As a reward for his fine hitting last week, Butch Nieman has at least a temporary hold on the left field spot against all types of pitching. Even though southpaw Gee worked, Butch played and Chet Ross sat on the bench. To this point Stengel had been using the right-handed Ross when a lefty was hurling for the other side. However, Nieman went hitless in four tries.

Red Sox Win

Joe Cronin's Red Sox made it three straight over the Browns last night, behind the four-hit, shutout pitching of Mike Ryba. Making one of his rare starts, Mike pitched his best game of the year, for his sixth victory.

Ryba's mates gave him air-tight support in the field and robust assistance at bat. They made 11 hits, including Bobby Doerr's 15th home run and George Metkovich's fourth. Pete Fox had only a single, yet drove in three runs.

Tony Lupien is in another one of his hitting streaks. His average for the first three Brownie games is a blistering .615, by way of eight out of 13. Consequently, the first baseman's 1943 mark early today was .258, a new high. He has risen 12 points this month.

* * *

Briefs . . . Bobby Doerr's hitting streak has now run to 20 games . . . He has not been blanked since the first game of the July 28 double-header with the Tigers at Fenway Park . . . Several baseball writers were sitting in the Pirate dugout yesterday, talking about the way the fans and critics have been second-guessing the Dodgers of late. "I could sit up there," said Frankie Frisch, pointing to the grandstand, "and win 154 games a year, and go home every night without a thing on my mind."

Local Golf Clubs Are Ready Benefit If Gas Is Increased

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the curtain does actually ring down on the government's "You-can, You-can't" gasoline playlet, and the ban on pleasure driving is lifted September 1, there will be a chorus of cheers from thousands of golfers and a trek for the links like the gold rush of '45. There is time enough yet for the clubs hardest hit by the ban, because of isolated location, to stage quite a comeback, for September and October are two of the best months of the year, normally, for play under the pleasantest of atmospheric conditions. Moreover, in the late summer and early autumn the unwatered fairways which become so brown and hard from sun and wind generally recover their texture and greenish hue.

Again "If" the cars can roll boldly up the golf club driveways, the open tournament season will reopen with a bang. The Massachusetts Golf Association stands ready to work out a late season schedule into which will be crowded not only the events usually associated with the month of September, but some that generally are played earlier. Normally, the MGA schedule of open and invitation tournaments concludes in September, but this time it is easy to foresee an extension.

Not All Wait

Not all clubs are waiting for a lifting of the pleasure driving ban. Matter of fact, the Salem Country Club held its annual four-ball invitation in June. Not a word about it appeared in the news columns, as far as I know, but it was a very successful affair. The New Bedford Country Club staged its annual four-ball week before last and 10 days before the event was held it was an open question whether the club would try to run its customary 64 pairs, plus a round-a-day division, or reduce its main field to 32 pairs.

Ultimately its sponsors decided to go through with the original plan of 64 teams. There were some withdrawals from among the original entries, but there were so many excess candidates that for the first round of match play there not only were the required 64 pairs, but others waiting for a chance to play. The only tiny speck of a cloud on the affair was that the non-appearance of so many of the past regulars from Greater Boston, whose presence always had lent atmosphere to the tournament.

Bishop Recovers

A few of [illegible] timers were there, including [illegible]ight and Frank Craven, [illegible] Bishop also lent class to the affair, until he and his partner were eliminated by a pair of local public links youngsters, Stanley and Milton Brown, brothers. Ted wasn't putting, down there, and he still wasn't putting up to snuff when he came home and started a round at Woodland 3, 3, 3, 2, then wound up with a 66. His putter must have entirely recovered, however, when last Saturday he romped around Woodland in 30, 30—60, as unquestionably the most scintillating round ever played in this burg.

Maybe the big turnout at New Bedford had something to do with it, or maybe the incentive dates way back to the Salem four-ball; but at any rate, the Tedesco Country Club has decided to run a four-ball invitation August 27, 28 and 29, two weeks earlier than in the past, the earlier date chosen because school vacation will still be on, and caddies available.

The tournament sponsors feel that there will be an urge to play and they feel that with bus lines passing within a brassie shot of the club, and some of those busses giving service from the Lynn railroad station, the golfers will not mind so much the extra exertion of carrying their clubs. They are planning on a field of 64 pairs and a round-a-day of 16 pairs.

Their tournament committee chairman, William B. Keppie, is authority for the statement that the course is in splendid condition, under the supervision of Alex Ellis, who is acting as both pro and greenkeeper this year, just as in the case of a number of clubs. All prizes will be in war bonds. Last year the tournament was won by Ernest Doherty and James Feran, of United Shoe. Contestants will be guests of the club at a dinner Friday night.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	69	36	.657	
Cincinnati	59	49	.546	11½
Pittsburgh	58	50	.537	12½
Brooklyn	56	53	.514	15
Boston	48	55	.466	20
Philadelphia	51	60	.459	21
Chicago	49	58	.458	21
New York	39	68	.364	31

Results Aug. 16

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 5, New York 2.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	66	40	.623	
Washington	59	52	.532	9½
Cleveland	55	50	.524	10½
Detroit	54	50	.519	11
Chicago	53	52	.514	11½
Boston	53	55	.491	14
St. Louis	45	60	.429	20½
Philadelphia	40	68	.370	26½

Results Aug. 16

Boston 9, St. Louis 0.
Washington 6, Cleveland 3.
New York 7, Chicago 0.
Only games scheduled.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	52	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	435	53	115	3	37	.271
Nieman	217	36	58	3	27	.267
Masi	148	19	39	2	20	.264
Wietelmann	262	25	70	0	32	.249
Whitely	153	10	38	0	16	.248
Workman	417	51	105	2	32	.252
Farrell	104	4	25	0	9	.240
Burns	56	6	20	1	3	.233
Ross	195	25	45	5	22	.231
Kraus	319	38	66	1	17	.213
Jonet	295	35	45	2	17	.186
Holtzel	45	5	11	0	4	.160
Poland	94	5	13	0	7	.138

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Partee	221	35	69	0	26	.308
Cronin	66	7	20	0	5	.303
Fox	412	50	121	2	36	.294
Newsome	262	39	77	1	14	.294
Metkovich	139	17	39	4	17	.281
Culberson	211	32	58	3	20	.280
Doerr	430	57	116	15	58	.270
Lupien	430	44	111	4	32	.258
Tabor	344	37	84	0	26	.244
Lazor	106	11	22	0	7	.208
Simmons	168	7	32	0	11	.204
Lake	192	25	39	3	15	.203
Conroy	73	10	15	0	6	.205
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Barrett	10	11
Salvo	4	2	Andrews	9	14
Tobin	10	3	Farrell	0	1
Javery	10	11	Odom	0	3

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
O'Neil	1	0	Brown	6	7
Judd	10	6	Terry	6	7
Ryba	6	3	Dobson	4	6
Woods	2	2	Newsome	3	10
Hughson	11	3			

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2100
and Braves Field . . . . . Bra 9600

Future Pirate Infielder?

By a Staff Photographer

Bobby and Elbie Fletcher

Judging by the ball and bat he is often seen playing with in his back yard in Milton, little Bobby Fletcher is going to be a big leaguer some day like his dad, the Pittsburgh Pirate first baseman. Every time Elbie comes to Boston for a series with the Braves, Bobby is in a front row box with his mother.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Card Ace All by Himself

With the Cardinals and Yankees moving steadily and uninterruptedly toward another World Series, fan interest in the major leagues rests on individual accomplishments.

There is, for example, the batting show being put on by Stan Musial, that fine young Cardinal outfielder. The boyish-faced lefthander is either the leader or runner-up in a majority of the National League's offensive departments, and may have a monopoly by Oct. 1. He stands out in his field as the Cardinals do in theirs.

Incidentally, the Cards have gone ahead of the Pirates and Dodgers in the N. L. team batting race, exploding the theory that Billy Southworth's club is up there on speed and pitching alone.

Great Shortstop

Luke Appling made the headlines the other day by making his 2,000th big league hit. There is a fellow who has been a great shortstop and hitter for a long time, without getting deserved credit. The reason, of course, it that most of the time the crowd is watching the pennant winner and the men who make it go. Paul Waner, you probably have noticed, is still walking up to the plate at Brooklyn and getting his hits. Guess the only way they will ever stop that fellow is to steal his bats. But, come to think of it, he would probably find a cane, or something, and keep right on going.

Joe Cronin, although too heavy to play regularly in the Red Sox infield, has lost none of his touch with a bat. Five times he has gone to the plate as a pinch hitter and clouted home runs, and his average for the season in that role is well over .400. Another Bostonian, Butch Nieman of the Braves, has been doing some great clutch hitting of late. He personally broke up two games with the Dodgers and two with the Cubs within a week.

Sewell High

Four pitchers, Rip Sewell, Mort Cooper, Elmer Riddle and Hi Bithorn in the N. L. should reach the 20-victory level. Spud Chandler should in the American, with Jim Bagby another possibility. An injury has ruined Tex Hughson's chances. In the opposite direction on the mound, Hal Newhouser of the Tigers has not been credited with a decision since his appearance in the All-Star Game. He has dropped six straight.

The Yankees decided to take a look at long-legged Johnny Lindell in center field. Whether Joe McCarthy liked what he saw, is not known. The Browns, for the second time this season, shifted Vern Stephens from shortstop to the outfield. He does all right in either place, even though his hitting has fallen off his first-half pace. Give young Ken Sears a lot of credit for his stick work with the Yanks. He is the heavy-set rookie son of Umpire Ziggy Sears and he hits a long ball.

One-Run Games

The Cardinals are using Johnny Hopp more in the second half of the campaign than they did in the first. The Senators reached into the minors and fished out Jake Powell, another tip on the manpower situation in the majors.

If there are any who think that the Yankee and Cardinal berths are not secure, they can find consolation in the schedules. Both race leaders spend the final two weeks of the campaign on home soil. But neither will need this edge. There is hope in Cleveland that this latest drive of the Indians will bear fruit in September. But the Yanks are moving too. They have won a flock of games by one run.

The Indians are getting unexpected help from the Athletics. Lou Boudreau has beaten the Mackmen nine straight times. In the other circuit, the Cardinals have captured 14 out of 15 from the Giants. How times have changed!

Meanwhile, the Dodgers continue to slip. They could, conceivably, finish as low as seventh, and a lot of fellows in the league hope they do. One of them, of course, is not Leo Durocher.

Americans Can See Soccer As Played by the British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—American soldiers in this country have been recommended by the United States War Department to try and see during their furlough the great "spectator" sports of cricket and Association Football if only to observe the difference from American sports. Those already here have been trying to understand the mysteries of cricket, but from the last Saturday in August they, and the new arrivals, will be able to witness the national winter pastime, for on that day the 1943-44 season gets under way. Soccer is well known in the United States and although visitors will not be able to see the game under the best conditions they will find that a very high standard is being served up in the fifth British wartime campaign.

The best games to see to get the highest standard of football and the thrills of an excited crowd are those between England and Scotland, either in London or Glasgow. Here the American will be able to see the rivalry between the Sassenachs and the Celts at its healthiest best with the 11 best available footballers of each country playing before a rousing throng. The enthusiasm and the cat-calls will be there, but on the whole, the visitor will find the fans much more polite to the players than in America.

In the normal peacetime series the Scots have the lead in the matter of victories, but in the nine wartime games they have beaten the English only twice. Here are the details:

Season	Venue	Winner
1939-40	Newcastle	England, 2 g'ls to 1
	Glasgow	Drawn, 1-1
1940-41	Newcastle	Scotland, 3-2
	Glasgow	England, 3-1
1941-42	W'mb'y, London	England, 2-0
	W'mb'y, London	England, 3-0
	Glasgow	Scotland, 5-4
1942-43	W'mb'y, London	Drawn, 0-0
	Glasgow	England, 4-0

These international games are "the" matches to see if possible but there are plenty of other games wherein are engaged the big professional clubs which in peace time draw over a million fans to their weekly games. The four English and two Scottish League competitions are in abeyance for the duration, but in their stead are regional tournaments between clubs situated within convenient travelling distance of each other. Here is a list of these competitions showing the names of the clubs hoping to retain their championship trophies in the coming campaign:

Football League Cup, north	Blackpool
Football League Cup, south	The Arsenal
Football League Cup, west	Swansea Town
Scottish League Cup, south	Glasgow Rangers
Scottish League Cup, north-east	Aberdeen
Inter-Allied Services Cup	The Army and R. A. F., tied
Combined Counties Cup	Sunderland
Football League championship	Liverpool
Football League, north	Blackpool
Football League, south	The Arsenal
Football League, west	Lovell's Athletic
Scottish League, south	Glasgow Rangers
Scottish League, north-east	Aberdeen

The Inter-Allied Services trophy, held jointly by the British Army and the Royal Air Force, is competed for by teams from all the Allied forces training in Britain and even if it is not possible for the United States to produce a team for this popular competition an American visitor will get a lot of interest out of any of the games.

The British Army and R. A. F., with so many well-known professional players to call upon, can field teams of a standard up to a representative English or Scottish eleven and so the deciding match is most likely to be between these two forces.

But the Poles, Norwegians, Netherlanders, Free French and others can all produce very good teams. The losing semi-finalists last season, by the way, were the Norwegians, whom King Haakon saw defeat the Belgians in a match for third place.

Yes, the American sports fan can, no matter what part of Britain he be stationed, easily see soccer as it is played in the home of the game and those who see it for the first time will readily understand why it is played by thousands and watched by millions the world over.

Negro Players In Major Play, Predicts Paige

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Satchel Paige, famed Negro baseball pitcher, predicts that Negro athletes will be breaking into the major leagues in two or three years.

"It's the only sport we haven't cracked," the big, loose-jointed star of the Kansas City Monarchs said recently, between innings. "I think some of our boys will get major tryouts next spring; in a couple of years I believe they'll be in the line-ups."

The veteran Satchel said he would like to see the break-in gradual.

"I wish we could start out with a club of our own—all colored boys," he asserted. "Later, when they got used to us playing they could mix the teams up."

Minor League Scores

Results Aug. 16

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 3, Buffalo 1.
All others postponed.

American Association

No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Springfield 6, Wilkes-Barre 8.
Scranton 11, Hartford 2.
Utica at Binghamton, postponed.
Albany at Elmira, postponed.

Southern Association

Nashville 6, Atlanta 3.
Only game scheduled.

Hockey Seeks Standing For War Manpower

OTTAWA, Aug. 17 (AP)—Seeking to determine hockey's position in the tightening manpower situation, a delegation of National Hockey League officials conferred yesterday with Arthur MacNamara, Director of National Selective Service, and said later they had been told they might expect "certain" concessions to keep the league's team on the ice next season.

Acting as spokesman for the group, Lester Patrick of New York Rangers, a league director and a member of its executive committee, said the delegation had been told they probably would be able to obtain players rejected from the armed services who were not in callable classes and unskilled workers in essential industries if they could obtain the permission of the workers' employers.

Governments Consult

Patrick said it had been suggested at the meeting that the Canadian Government would consult with the United States Government as to whether it would agree to allow the entry into that country of such players.

"The Canadian Government does not want to take any step that will embarrass the United States Government," he said. "But the United States Government has given the go-ahead to its own game—baseball—and it is hoped it will do the same for hockey."

In addition to Patrick, the delegation included three other league directors, Art Ross of Boston Bruins, James Norris of Detroit Red Wings and Bill Tobin of Chicago Black Hawks, and Tommy Gorman, Manager of the Canadian Arena Company in Montreal, and Maurice Podoloff, President of the American Hockey League.

Want No Concessions

Describing the delegations' reception as "very courteous and pleasant," Patrick said they found that the Federal Government "realizes that hockey is a great morale-builder."

"We wanted no concessions," he added. "We wanted only to know what hockey's place was in the manpower picture. We were told quite politely and firmly that we could not have men who were subject to call for military training. That was what we had expected."

Cancels Football

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP)—Stanford University last night canceled its 1943 football schedule because of lack of manpower.

Graduate Manager Al Masters said Coach Marchmont Schwartz and his staff would remain and handle the Army's physical fitness program for the approximately 2,500 cadets now enrolled at the university.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

FORTY-ACRE farm, 8-room house, hot water heat, stable, cow barn, hay barns, corn barn, garage, two cottages, near State road; hydro-el service; one mile to churches and schools. MR. HALL R. BAILEY, Shoreck, N. H.

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N. Y. C.—SUBLET, Sept. 15 to May 15, attractive furnished apt.; large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; $60. Seen until 8 p. m. Mitchell, 15 W. 29th St., near 5th Avenue.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED UNFURNISHED, N. Y. C., Riverside Drive or near, 5 or 6 rooms; 3 adults; $50. Write Box P-23, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Housekeeping apartment or small house, furnished or unfurnished, for two adults and one child, September 15th; if desired could exchange for attractive house suburban Philadelphia; convenient transportation. W. L. Mudge, Jr., 2711 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CUSTODIAN for Christian Science church. Write to 136 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSE-COMPANION for middle-aged man; private residence in suburb of New York City; Christian Scientist; one with practical experience; references required. Write Box P-22, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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YOUNG woman for general work in luggage store; part time mornings or afternoons; prefer someone living within walking distance. COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS, 472 Boylston St., Boston. KEN. 1760.

YOUNG man, 30, married, dependents, experienced office detail, credits, collections, correspondence. Capable relieving busy executive of many time-taking tasks. Salary $60. Write Box M-16, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

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ENGLAND (Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

FACTS
FIGURES
THE U.S. ARMY BACKS UP EACH MAN OVERSEAS WITH A NINE MONTHS' SUPPLY OF FOOD
IT'S A FACT USED MOTOR CARS MAY NOT BE SOLD IN THE UNION OF S. AFRICA WITH-OUT A GOVERN-MENT PERMIT
FIFTY-THREE CARLOADS OF PAPER WENT INTO RATION BOOK No. 3.
K. PARRIS
A TOY BALLOON FOUND IN HAWAII PROVED TO BE ONE THAT HAD BEEN INFLATED WITH GAS, MARKED, AND RELEASED FROM A POINT IN PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

In Lighter Vein

Worried

A woman whose husband had been called up for service saw him off at the station. As the train left she burst into tears.

When the station-master tried to cheer her up by saying that her husband would probably come back all right, she said: "It's not him I'm crying about—it's them poor Germans. I know what my Bill's temper's like."—Grit.

Wilson's Time Bomb

After World War I, President Wilson stayed some time at Buckingham Palace while participating in the peace conference. When he was settled in his suite, guards were stationed outside to take care of his needs and insure his safety.

One night the guards were having a dull time at their posts, when suddenly a peculiar noise—a regular ticking sound—came from the President's rooms. A time bomb! The American President must be warned!

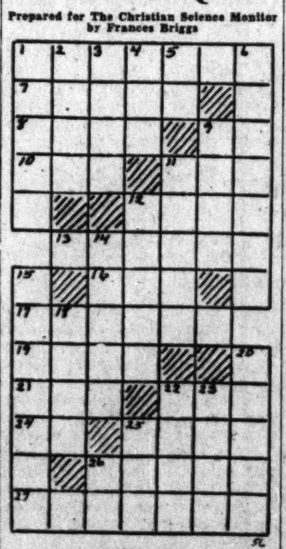
Nervously, the men knocked at the Chief Executive's door and entered. The guards began talking fast, explaining the danger. But they suddenly stopped short and looked sheepish. For there sat President Wilson clicking away on his typewriter!—Milwaukee Journal.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD is his name: That strengtheneth the spoiled against the strong, so that the spoiled shall come against the fortress.—AMOS. 5:8, 9

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Defense of what place in India is subject of a Tennyson poem?
7—What constellation is pictorially represented as a ram?
8—What heroine of a well-known song is "only g-i-r-l girl that I adore"?
9—Royal Navy (abbr.).
10—What is a city of Nevada?
11—Existed.
13—City of Roundup is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
15—What do you call a place where motion pictures are made?
16—To employ.
17—A mudcap is used in diving, baking, or mining—which?
19—What was first name of author of "This Above All"?
21—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?
22—Kind of tree.
24—Within.
25—What do you call an insect in the chrysalis stage?
26—What is a tooth adapted for grinding?
27—Who is wife of Antipholus in "Comedy of Errors"?

Down

1—A granary should remind you of what body of water (pl.)?
2—What mountains extend from Arctic Ocean to Caspian Sea?
3—A mayor governs what?
4—What is one of coral islets off southern coast of Florida?
5—Cape Breton is in what Canadian province (abbr.)?
6—What is first name of the British Prime Minister?
9—What is a Hindu queen called?
11—Who is the god for whom Wednesday is named?
12—What does Longfellow call "the universal language of mankind"?
14—What is a hip-length blouse?
15—We sing of "woods and templed hills" of what place?
18—Ferrum is the Latin name of what metal?
20—Who is author of "My Friend Flicka"?
22—The emblic is also called what?
23—What is an English measure of 9 inches?
25—Hawaiian feed.
26—Mister (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Water-Mixed Paint Can Be Waterproof After It Dries?

Under various trade names, paints are now appearing on the market which are thinned or mixed with water yet produce a finish that can be washed with mild soap and water. This type of paint is known as a resin-emulsion paint.

An emulsion is a suspension of fine particles of one liquid in another liquid in which it is not soluble or does not mix. In a resin-emulsion paint the oil in the paint is made to mix with the water through the use of an emulsifying agent. This welds the oil and water into a homogeneous mixture by coating the minute droplets of oil and reducing their tendency to unite into bigger drops and finally into a solid separate layer of oil.

According to information furnished by the du Pont laboratories and the Sherwin-Williams Company, the first resin-emulsion paints appeared on the market in a limited way a decade or so ago, but it has been only recently that the paint became available on the national market.

Resin-emulsion paints differ from ordinary oil paints in that in the oil paint the resin is dissolved in a mixable solvent, while in the newer type instead of the resin being dissolved it remains separate from the water, each minute particle of resin solution being surrounded by and suspended in water.

In a resin-emulsion paint each minute particle of resin solution is surrounded by and suspended in water.

The two types of paint have quite different drying characteristics. In oil paint, the resin being dissolved in the solvent, the resin tends to hold the solvent and will remain in a tacky condition until the solvent is all released.

In the water-mixed paint, as soon as it is applied the paint tends to give off water rather than to hold it. As the water evaporates it is replaced by air. As a result the drying is rapid and tends to take place throughout the layer of film of paint, so that the hardness inside of the film is the same as on the film's surface. And after the water evaporates, only insoluble oil paint is left, so the finish is waterproof.

Besides faster drying, resin-emulsion paints eliminate paint odors, brush on more easily, and cover in one coat in many instances.—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun

By Corka

"In my spare time, I just love puttering about the house."

Quotation

The best men are not those who have waited for chances, but who have taken them,—besieged the chance, conquered the chance, and made the chance their servitor.—CHAPIN

Brevities

Detroit News: If she's a normal 13-year-old and writes home from camp, look on the back of the envelope for the afterthought, beginning "Please send —"

Ed Scanlan, of the Buffalo News, knows a man who stands on his thinly thatched lawn hours at a time letting the grass grow under his feet.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Mussolini has retired after having lost what is perhaps his only claim to greatness. Italian trains no longer run on time.

Daily Anecdote

Strange Acoustics

A play starring Otis Skinner was being witnessed by a party of young women from a well-known finishing school. Throughout the performance they giggled and chattered so much that the actors found it difficult to get through their lines.

After the conclusion of the play the girls were taken backstage to meet Mr. Skinner. They gushed over him, paying him many extravagant compliments. One of them said:

"Oh, Mr. Skinner, we enjoyed the play so much! But do you know, there must be something wrong with the acoustics of this theater. There were times when we could hardly hear you."

"That is strange," replied the actor. "On the stage we found not the least difficulty hearing you."

800 Friends

(Chicago Tribune)

Chicago

A petition bearing the names of 800 Norwood Park residents was presented the other day in behalf of Cicero Pegue, 55 years old, a Negro living in a two-room cabin on the Northwest highway, when a property owner's charge that his 50 chickens caused unsanitary conditions came up in Municipal License Court. The petitioners asked that he be allowed to remain.

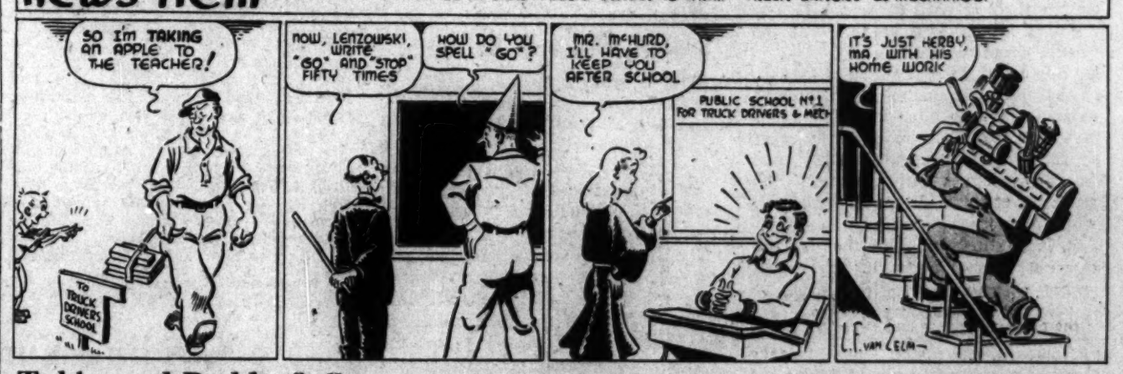
Pegue has lived with his wife in the cabin for 20 years. He is credited with turning the sod for nearly all the war gardens in the Norwood Park community.

At the hearing, Meyer Stein, assistant city prosecutor, told Judge Erwin J. Hasten that the Metropolitan Housing Commission, which received the property owner's complaint, had recommended that Pegue be allowed to remain, and Attorney Arthur E. Rex, representing the Norwood Park Citizens' association, assured the court that housing conditions for the chickens would be approved. The court agreed to dismiss the charge.

Cat and Bottleneck

By way of explanation of the above picture, Mrs. A. Simpson of Sacramento, Calif., writes: "It seems to portray the concentration we all are applying to the bottlenecks in our favorite foods."

NEWS ITEM — DETROIT HAS STARTED A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL TO TRAIN TRUCK DRIVERS & MECHANICS.


SO I'M TAKING AN APPLE TO THE TEACHER!
TO TRUCK DRIVER'S SCHOOL
NOW, LENZOWSKI, WRITE "GO" AND "STOP" FIFTY TIMES
HOW DO YOU SPELL "GO"?
MR. McHURD, I'LL HAVE TO KEEP YOU AFTER SCHOOL
PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 1 FOR TRUCK DRIVERS & MECH
IT'S JUST HERBY, MA, WITH HIS HOME WORK
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Foolproof Job*

By Le Pelley

HELLO SUSIE .. WHAT'LL WE DO TODAY!
YOU MAY WORK FOR ME IF YOU WANT TO .. I'm GOING IN THE LEMONADE BUSINESS ..
NOW REMEMBER— I'm MANAGER AND YOU'RE ASSISTANT MANAGER ..
ALL RIGHT ALL RIGHT
YOU'LL BE IN CHARGE OF THE STAND ..
OH — FINE WONDERFUL! WHERE'S THE LEMONADE
HMPF ... SOMEHOW THIS WASN'T THE WAY I IMAGINED IT
ORDERED THREE CAT ANOTHER IN THE HOUSE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"How?" That's the Question!*

By Rodgers

Because he tried to keep them out of the cornfield, the rest of the crows decided Blackie was a traitor—
"And I suppose in a way they're right, although I was just trying to repay you for being so kind to me," he cawed.
"Well, I got you into this fix, so I'll try to get you out of it," I assured him.
"How?" he asked..
"How?" That's exactly what I was asking myself!

The Adventures of Waddles —*No Accounting for a Woman's Taste*

By The Hagers

"Matilda, I have searched the globe For my old terry-cloth bathrobe."
It's quite a tattered old affair, But have you seen it anywhere?"
"Your bathrobe plays a major part In something I helped Claudette start."
Old friend, we're victims of a coup. What did the ladies see in you?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Major Battles Lie Ahead"

Management of the war on the American home front is looking up. Some loose parts of the administrative machinery are shaking down, more practical methods are being adopted and better teamwork developed. Two striking evidences of the improvement come along together in the confidence-inspiring speech of War Mobilization Director Byrnes and the OPA reorganization announced by Chester Bowles, new general manager. A beginning has been made.

More than any statement by a Government official, Mr. Byrnes's radio talk gave the impression of a clear, coordinated policy. Any American who heard or read his statement must have gained a steadying sense of grave tasks ahead and an assurance that the high command on the home front is aware of the need for tighter administration.

The warning half of his speech was backed by facts which have been too much overlooked: that so far the Axis in Europe has used less than half its combat troops; and that "the Germans still have a huge net balance in their favor in military and naval losses suffered, strategic advantages gained, territory and peoples conquered and even in equipment destroyed."

Manifestly American home front leadership is deeply concerned by some slacking of production efforts due to over-confidence. Mr Byrnes said the President's view was that the "major battles lie ahead of us, not behind us." It is clear that those who know most about the war are disturbed because the public, elated by some military successes and Mussolini's spectacular fall, tends to overlook the tasks ahead. Even if one is confident of an early victory, he may help to make it earlier by added effort.

In that section of his speech dealing with the big home-front battle against inflation, Mr. Byrnes cited telling figures: a 34 per cent increase in the weekly wages of factory workers since the United States entered the war; a 50 per cent gain in net farm income in 1942 over 1941; and an 83 per cent rise in corporations' net profits after taxes since 1939. He also stressed the plight of 20,000,000 citizens whose incomes have not increased. This summary of the position should steel the resolution of the American people to resist new boosts in wages, prices or profits.

Some of the Byrnes figures may be questioned, particularly that of a mere 12 per cent rise in living costs since Pearl Harbor which leaves out of account the rise before December, 1941. Farmers, workers and corporations may cite special individual hardships which are exceptions to the general figures, but the over-all picture is certainly one to support Mr. Byrnes's plea for holding the anti-inflation front. This is so despite the inflationary effect of the Government's own new order giving more than a proportionate increase in pay when increasing the working week in some coal mines to forty-eight hours.

Mr. Bowles's whole approach to the relations of Government and business in the complex price-fixing, rationing problem promises to lessen the friction which has caused so much recent trouble. The plan for more self-policing should please business men and the general tendency toward simplification should help the public. There may be need for strong governmental action to support the self-policing plan but the whole set-up appears more practical than anything the OPA has known.

Despite official blunders and private chiseling much of a necessarily irksome machinery is coming into smoother operation. The realization that this is so should encourage citizens to buckle down to the grim home-front jobs which will help win those "major battles" ahead.

Coming In on a Beam

Ration-hobbled motorists who are concerned lest they lose their skill behind the wheel before the war is over have nothing to worry about.

Tomorrow's driver, it is predicted, will simply ride in on the beam. Electronic waves will guide his car to its destination. Nor need his journey be lonely; there will be another electronic device at his finger-tip to put him in communication with other cars.

All of which may be fine, but the future, from where we sit, appears slightly less than ominous. Not that we have anything against electronic waves, but we certainly hope that they know their way around. Suppose, for instance, an electronic beam came suddenly upon its arch enemy, the sunspot, and struck off across country without warning. Of course, we may be unduly apprehensive. It's entirely possible that the car of tomorrow may be quite equal to this or any occasion, having descended, as it were, from a long line of jeeps.

But on the other hand, consider the embarrassment which might occur should the motorist by any chance get in on the wrong beam and find himself being irresistibly drawn toward Miami with skis firmly strapped to the car top and parka buttoned up to his chin.

As for the car-to-car communication system, we can picture the early blight of many a beautiful friendship if one driver's opinion of another seeps out into the air waves. But maybe we're just looking on the dark side. After all, they laughed at Ben Franklin, and his waves turned out all right.

Another "Little Fellow" Found

The stenographer who is the only employee in her office and the single clerk in the small store are coming in for unemployment insurance in Massachusetts. Hitherto the lone employee has been largely overlooked. Only Pennsylvania among the major industrial States, along with eight others, have extended jobless insurance to the worker who happens to be his employer's sole employee.

If business falls off for the little tailor and he has to let his one helper go, the tailor who is out of a job obviously has as much need of insurance as the factory worker who is laid off with 300 others. But the system of State unemployment insurance is still young, the law dating back to 1935, and it has been easier to cover the larger employers first. The Massachusetts act, for instance, started out to apply to employers of eight or more workers in 1939, was narrowed to the employers of four or more, and now applies to the employer of from one to three.

Already 35,000 of these smallest employers have begun paying taxes for the insurance, doubling the number under the law, and there are still 5,000 to 10,000 who have not yet heard of the new legislation, and will ultimately be reached. Between 80,000 and 100,000 of the "one, two and three" employees have already been placed in line for the insurance, which begins next April. They make up about a twentieth of the 2,000,000 workers covered.

This makes another case of the "little fellow" finally getting help that the bigger folks were long used to

Sicily—End and Beginning

Until it is no longer of any use to the Axis to know exactly what was on the timetable for Sicily, we shall not be sure whether our armies completed the campaign for that island behind or ahead of schedule. But there can be no doubt as to the quality of the campaign, or of its importance.

The manner in which the attack was launched showed that men do not have to be militarized automatons all their lives to match the organizing ability of the Teutons. So completely had the problem been worked out that the cost in lives and matériel fell far below our own official estimates. This despite the fact that Sicily was plainly on the Allied list, that its defenders had time to prepare to meet the assault, and that the Allies were at first outnumbered. What was lacking in strategic surprise was compensated for by imaginative tactics which repeatedly caught the enemy off guard, as when the Americans "snuck up" by sea and landed behind his lines, and as when parachutists and gliders complicated his problems.

The importance of this highly streamlined operation to the United Nations cause has been greater than could be foreseen. It was the assault on Sicily—following the collapse in Africa—that produced the first crack in the Axis. Few had expected that the impact of that attack would send tremors right up the Italian mainland and shake Mussolini off his balcony. Sicily provided one of the political high spots of the entire war.

From here on the importance of the campaign lies in the accruing advantages it has gained for the Allies. With the entry of American troops into Messina, the usefulness of Sicily as a base is accentuated. From points in Sicily and Britain Allied air power can sweep in overlapping arcs over all Italy, France and Germany. Removal of Nazi administrative offices to Vienna will not now insure their occupants much comfort. Moreover, employing tactics similar to those already used in Sicily, the Allies may now proceed to take whatever of Italy they may desire.

The end of the campaign in Sicily is only another beginning. But an auspicious one.

Our Readers Say—

Domestic Airline Route From Boston Airport

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We notice that the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C., is holding a hearing on new domestic airline routes for service to and from Boston and that application has been made by eight nationally known and prominent lines to enter service to Boston. It is of the utmost and strategic importance that the East Boston airport be opened up to general service and not be "hog-tied" by one airline for routes South and West.

An appropriation of several million dollars has been made for the enlargement of the East Boston airport. This is firmly supported by all of New England. Competing lines are absolutely essential for this port in the post-war period—both for business and social interests. What if cities like New York, Chicago, Washington, and Los Angeles were tied down to one operating airline?

The volume of traffic is here if the air transportation is available. The trouble in the past has been that we have had only one service (taxi) to New York. With the exception of one line going West on the American Airlines,' all entering and exit service by American Airlines has to be by taxi plane to New York. I am not mentioning the Northeast Airlines which go the other way. Boston should have direct service to Chicago, Cleveland, and the far South and West Coast for passenger, express, and mail.

Wakefield, Mass. GORDON PARKER

More Than a Battle Hymn

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is hoped that everyone who reads The Christian Science Monitor has read, or will read, the informative and inspiring article, "From My Library Walls," by William Dana Orcutt, appearing in a recent issue. Mr. Orcutt tells in a most appealing manner of the birth of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" as related to him by Julia Ward Howe, the author.

The last paragraph tells of his attendance at a memorial service in Westminster Abbey in honor of the American soldiers and sailors who had fallen in the war, at which the assemblage joined in singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

While the "Star-Spangled Banner" holds a sacred spot in the heart of every true American, it seems to me that the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" arouses a spiritual fervor as well as patriotic ardor.

Chicago (MRS.) ELZA S. GRAHAM

Crews and Cargoes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are told that many of the cargo ships are being handed over to Britain as there are not enough sailors to man them. In spite of this fact, coffee has been taken off the ration list, with sugar soon to follow. Will not this cause the people of Europe to think that the people of the United States are unwilling to make small sacrifices?

When sailors are so badly needed to carry men and materials to wage this terrible war, why should they be employed in carrying extra coffee and sugar?

(MRS.) MARY V. LOVERIDG

Cambridge, Mass.

Handling the Scythe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thanks to John Gould for pointers on handling the scythe. I have been trying for some time to master the art, but to no purpose. The weeds for the most part simply bowed their heads and bounced back exasperatingly, laughing in my face. But now it is no laughing matter. "Keep the point down, keep the heel down. Keep the back straight, then swing." The weeds go down and they stay down. But still the hard work remains. John Gould's articles in the Monitor always strike a responsive chord.

Meshoppen, Pa. JOHN SHERET

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Almost Ready

What Do Americans Think? (1)

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

The irreducible minimum requirement for world order is Anglo-American understanding. Therefore we are going to devote this and perhaps half-a-dozen other installments of this column to an unusual project. We have at hand an amazing list of questions, asked by audiences in Britain of an American lecturer, speaking in the interest of "Books Across the Sea." For most of our history, it was Americans who were turning their gaze toward Britain, Britishers who were lecturing here. Nowadays, the roles are reversed. The British are eagerly seeking the facts about the United States.

We think these questions are just as interesting to Americans as to Britons. They are very hard—nearly impossible—to answer except in loose and general terms. It must be realized that the answers are an attempted synthesis, that they are an effort to present composite views. Possibly no single individual or group will agree with them. And thousands of words could be expended, instead of a few score, on many of the answers. Here goes:

What do Americans think of Britain and the British?

Because of Britain's valorous and successful fight against the Nazi power, because of Britain's able internal mobilization, unity, sacrifice, pluck and discipline, because of Britain's forward-looking internal changes, there is no doubt that Americans as a whole admire Britain today more than they have ever done in history. Yet to many Americans, Britain's chief problem remains that of self-centeredness, self-righteousness. They think Britain will ably look after its interests in the postwar world. But the basis now exists for more solid Anglo-American common action than ever before. Witness Sicily.

Is there much British propaganda in the United States?

Yes, there is, although much of it is skillful, tactful, indirect. Britain has handled its "public relations" with the United States for the last three years with great skill and moderation in statement, although through extensive organizations and staffs. The best public relations material, however, has come from the American forces in Britain, who have enjoyed themselves there.

What do Americans think about India?

The great sympathy Americans have long had for India's aspirations toward independence has been tempered lately by increasing awareness of the complexity of the problem, the unreasonableness of some Indian leaders, the deep communal divisions in India. Yet Americans hope India, as the Philippines did, can progress steadily and swiftly toward independence. They fear some British factions may resist progress toward this goal.

Are Americans afraid of Communism?

Yes, possibly more than Britishers, although the dissolution of the Comintern somewhat quieted fears. Americans remain dubious, mistrust American Communists, and are only beginning to realize that the best defense against Communism is the remedy and removal of conditions on which it feeds.

How permanent is isolationism?
Why has it always been so strong?
Will it recur after the war?

Isolationism has been, is, and will be strong because America feels a long way from the old world, because many Americans came here to get away from problems and conditions of Europe and hence choose to be isolationist, because they fear grave changes in the American way of doing things if there is much involvement in world politics. There are also racial and religious prejudices and inheritances against involvement, especially with Britain. In the Midwest, particularly, you *feel* self-sufficient. There are many upright, earnest, thoughtful isolationists who believe we can best work out our problems mostly by ourselves. They now call themselves nationalists. Isolationism may not again swing a majority vote, but for a long time it is likely to be a deep-seated influence tempering our world policies by a separatist and nationalist influence.

(To Be Continued)

Guiding Europe's Rebirth

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

Perhaps President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will formulate at Quebec a realistic, long-range policy regarding those nations, both Allied and enemy, to be liberated by the onrushing armies in Europe. Perhaps the fact that the British Government is relatively conservative and the American Government unable to make lasting commitments without Congress, will prevent the formulation of such a program.

Perhaps, if Washington and London do not open a "second front," strengthen their propaganda lines and streamline their political warfare, the postwar governments in Germany and the nations of Eastern Europe will be working-class, Socialist regimes, allied to, satellites of, or at least on very friendly terms with Russia.

A lot of perhapses and maybes. The fact is, the Anglo-American allies are now engaging in an increasing competition with Russia to win friends and influence peoples within the conquered and Axis-satellite countries, with Russia doing the most effective campaigning. Some Washington officials are perturbed because Moscow's line, aided by impoverishment and the collapse of wealth, class, and order, is beginning to take hold. The existence of this competition is one more other-than-military reason why the Anglo-American leaders need to reach an understanding with Russia.

What is Russia's desideratum in the way of postwar regimes in Eastern Europe and Germany? Add up Joseph Stalin's recent speeches, Pravda's pronouncements, and the Kremlin's sponsorship of a German National Committee, and the sum says: Beyond controlling the Baltic States, Eastern Poland, and Bessarabia, Russia wants friendly neighbors in Eastern Europe, and, to Stalin, the neighbors most likely to play ball are those with working-class or Socialist governments.

As for Germany, Moscow through its committee of German exiles demands that the German people destroy Hitlerism and all its works as the first condition of peace. But once Hitler and the Nazi hierarchy and system are obliterated, Russia does not disfavor the maintenance of a German people's army. Certainly this concept of postwar Germany is hardly the same as the Anglo-American demand for unconditional surrender, total disarmament, policing of German industry and re-education of the German people.

The Anglo-American program for the rest of Europe is far less concise though the AMGOT is rendering yeoman service in every war zone and the Allies guarantee free postwar elections in all liberated territories.

There is concern over the strong discouragement of President Eduard Benes's plan to journey to Moscow to sign a mutual-assistance treaty between Czechoslovakia and Russia. It is known the Russians, working through the German committee and other groups, are appealing directly and with some results, to the people in various areas of overrun and Axis-satellite Europe, including France itself. It is not merely those regimes least representative of the "peoples back home" who believe that leftist elements will oust present conservative or middle-of-the-road officials-in-exile as soon as the war is ended.

To Washington students of the situation, the present state of affairs presents high Anglo-American policy-makers with at least three alternatives: First, the attainment of a close understanding and collaboration with Russia regarding the political rehabilitation of Europe—in which Russia might be convinced that the Atlantic Charter was worth adhering to as the very basis of effective collective security. Second, this understanding failing, the launching of a more powerful Anglo-American effort to assure the establishment of Europe's postwar regimes along democratic lines. Third, the outright and friendly abandonment to Russia of any Anglo-American claim to having a "say" with regard to Eastern and Balkan Europe and the Baltic States. The first alternative is regarded as the most preferable by far.

The Wide Horizon

Increased Wheat Crops And the "Dust Bowl"

By Haydn S. Pearson

The farmers of the southern Great Plains region are caught between Scylla and Charybdis. This area, famous as the Dust Bowl of a few years gone, is wondering whether it should respond, and how far, to the request of the War Food Administration to increase the Nation's wheat planting in 1944 to 68,000,000 acres. This year's planting is about 52,000,000 acres.

In 1936, the great dust storms made headlines. The Dust Bowl has no fixed boundaries but roughly it represents that area where corners of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico meet. Millions of tons of fertile top soil were sucked upward and carried hundreds of miles. It was the culmination of a series of drought years plus swirling winds of high velocity.

The root of the tragedy was in the great plow-up during World War One and the succeeding years. Approximately 30,000,000 acres of virgin soil, heretofore tied down by the strong roots of native grasses, was given to the plow. Farmers stopped raising beef and became wheat farmers in a great area meant for grassland farming.

The crux of the situation, in the opinion of farm leaders, is that next year, for the first time since 1934, there will be no strings on wheat growing. Benefit payments have been discarded and no restrictions will be made on acreage. The Congress refused funds to finance these.

* * *

The rehabilitation of the Dust Bowl region since 1936 is one of the outstanding successes of the Department of Agriculture plus the co-operation of other Government agencies. When the plight of "the Joads" became a national concern, the Department began a sane, heartening program based on farming principles which fitted the region.

Acreage that was the source of dust storms was planted to suitable grasses. Farmers were lent money for artesian wells, reservoirs, and dams. Under expert supervision, farm plans took on stability. Beef and hogs were the chief money crops, but this is only a part of the story. Each family kept a few cows and the cream check meant a small but steady income. Each family had a big garden and a flock of chickens. With the ample water supply, it meant security.

It has been a pattern. The loans have been repaid on time, and often long before they were due. There has been income, food, and happiness where tragedy stalked under a wheat-farming program. In general, it has been an example of the only kind of subsistence farming that is satisfactory. The Dust Bowl farms first made sure of ample food for themselves and their livestock; second, they provided a source of cash in beef, hogs, cream, eggs, etc.

The experience in this area with its diversified, subsistence program is in happy contrast to some of the co-operative ventures tried elsewhere. Many farm leaders believe the Dust Bowl plan was successful because it followed the American way of making each man and each family responsible for its own success.

* * *

Will farmers of the Dust Bowl be tempted to plow their range lands for another venture in wheat? Farmers are naturally conservative and they have long memories. The harsh experiences through which they went a few years ago will tend to make them hesitate. They know now the stability and happiness that comes from a good way of subsistence living plus cash from several lines.

On the other side are two factors. Many farmers may feel duty bound to raise some wheat for the Government which has done so much for them. There has also been dissatisfaction with the beef prices and meat policies. Some farmers on this account may decide to take a "flyer" in wheat for a few years.

Farm leaders will know soon whether the Great Plains will have another gargantuan plow-up or not. Winter wheat is seeded in September and October.

Mirror of World Opinion

Deserves a Welcome

It is announced that Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa will visit the United States in September. A deep and sincere welcome should await this great leader and his wisdom. His record includes many public statements of the sort badly needed at this stage—free alike of baloney and globaloney.—*Kansas City Star.*

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